SYDNEY SCHOOL of ARTS MECHANICS

The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 10,469.—VOL. LXIV. FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1871. PRICE TWOPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 1st instant, at her residence, Newtown, the wife of W. J. Foster, of a son.

On the 3rd instant, at Camden, the wife of Mr. W. C. Hind, of a daughter.

On the 3rd instant, at her residence, Dural, the wife of W. T. Hunt, of a daughter.

On the 6th instant, the wife of E. W. Meredith, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 2nd December, by special license, at St. Mary's pro Cathedral, by the Rev. John Joseph Carroll, David, only son of Patrick Hayes, of Cork, Ireland, to Elizabeth, third daughter of William H. King, Drumfin, Ireland. Home papers please copy.

On the 2nd instant, at St. Peter's Church, Campbelltown, by the Rev. E. S. Willis, Charles, second son of Mr. William Bull, Sydney, to Mary Susannah, youngest daughter of Mr. Charles Morris, Campbelltown.

DEATHS.

On the 1st October last, at her residence, Notting Hill, London, Ann Louisa, wife of William Soames, Esq., P. and O. Co.'s Service, and eldest daughter of the late Richard Stubbs, Esq., of Sydney, aged 45 years.

On the 5th instant, at the Wesleyan parsonage, Orange, Charles Ling, son of the Rev. Charles and the late Mrs. Glenn, aged 6 months.

SHIPPING.

C. and N. E. S. N. COMPANY'S Steamship, NEW ENGLAND, for GRAFTON via Newcastle, on MONDAY, at 9 p.m. Offices—Commercial Wharf.
C. WISEMAN, Manager.

THE C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIPS.
TO GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE, the BALLINA, MONDAY NIGHT, at 9.
TO MACLEAY RIVER, via PORT MACQUARIE, taking cargo for the Bellinger River (to be transhipped), the DIAMANTINA, THIS DAY, Friday, at noon.
No cargo received after 11, for the DIAMANTINA.
TO TAREE, MANNING RIVER direct, the FIRE KING, MONDAY AFTERNOON, at 4.
WM. WILLIAMS, Secretary.
Sussex-street.

HUNTER RIVER N. S. N. CO.—STEAM TO NEWCASTLE, MORPETH, &c.
THIS (Friday) NIGHT, at 11, the MAITLAND.
On MONDAY MORNING, at 7, the MORPETH.
Goods received for Miller's Forest, THIS DAY.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
TO MELBOURNE.—Wonga Wonga, to-morrow afternoon, Saturday, at 2. Fares: Saloon, £4; return ticket, £6 10s.
TO AUCKLAND.—City of Adelaide, Saturday, 16th instant, at 2 p.m.
TO HUNTER RIVER.—Coonanbara, to-morrow night, Saturday, at 11; and Collaroy, Monday night, at 11.
TO BRISBANE.—City of Brisbane, this afternoon, Friday, at 5.
TO MARYBOROUGH.—Egmont, this afternoon, Friday, at 5.
TO ROCKHAMPTON, via Maryborough.—Egmont, this afternoon, Friday, at 5.
TO CLEVELAND BAY, via Port Denison.—Boomerang, on or about Monday, 18th instant, at 5 p.m.
CARGO is now being received for transmission to any of the above Ports.
NO CARGO received for the Steamers going to Melbourne or Queensland after 3 p.m. on their day of sailing.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager,
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.
REGULAR COMMUNICATION.
The MELBOURNE STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the following steamer, viz.:—
YOU YANGS,
On THURSDAY, December 14th,
at 12 o'clock noon.
FARES:
SALOON (single) £3 10 0
Ditto (return) 6 0 0
THE SALOON IS AMIDSHIPS.
RETURN TICKETS available for TWO MONTHS.
The attention of second-class passengers is directed to the accommodation provided in the above vessel, with enclosed cabins for females and families.
NOTICE.—No cargo will be received after 11 o'clock a.m. on THE DAY OF SAILING.
WM. HOWARD SMITH,
Struth's Wharf.

STEAM TO NEWCASTLE.
The MELBOURNE STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the following steamer, viz.:—
YOU YANGS,
On MONDAY, December 11th,
At 8 p.m.
FARES:
Saloon .. .. .. 10s.
Steerage .. .. .. 5s.
NOTICE.—No cargo received after 3 p.m. on THE DAY of sailing.
W. HOWARD SMITH, Struth's Wharf.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN, calling at EDEN, Twofold Bay.—Steamship CITY OF HOBART, from Grafton Wharf, on MONDAY, 11th December, at 12 noon. No bonded goods received on day of sailing.
WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO PASSENGERS AND SHIPPERS TO HOBART TOWN.
The Steamship CITY OF HOBART will leave Sydney on MONDAY, 11th December, and on arrival at Hobart Town will be slipped for periodical overhaul, leaving again for SYDNEY on TUESDAY, 2nd January; and leaving for HOBART TOWN, MONDAY, 8th January.
WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO.,
Agents Tasmanian Steam Navigation Company.

STEAM to BRISBANE WATER.—ALCHYMIST, TO-MORROW MORNING, at 8, from Lime-st. Wf.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR LONDON.
The favourite Aberdeen clipper ship
JOHN DUTHIE
will be dispatched on TUESDAY, 12th December.
Intending passengers are invited to inspect the superior accommodation of this well-known and favourite ship, having a full poop. Carries an experienced surgeon.
For rates of passage apply to Captain ROBERTSON, on board, at Circular Quay,
JOHN FRAZER and CO., or
DANGAR, GEDYE, and CO.

FOR SALOON PASSENGERS FOR LONDON.—The ship SARAH GRICE, AA 1 at Lloyd's, 1071 tons register, SAILS FIRST WEEK IN DECEMBER.
Apply to Captain MALCOLM GREEN; or to WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO.

FOR WOOL AND PASSENGERS ONLY.
FOR LONDON.—The splendid clipper ship WILLIAM DUTHIE, Al 11 years, 968 tons register, P. Thomson, commander, has the whole of her dead weight engaged, and will be dispatched 20th December.
This well-known ship has a full poop and first-class accommodation for passengers.
For rates apply to the Captain, on board, at Circular Quay; or to
YOUNG and LARK,
Margaret-street.
Wool received at Talbot's.

FOR LONDON.—
The ZEMINDAR
will be dispatched on the 20th December.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Agents.
Wool received at Marsden's.

FOR WOOL AND PASSENGERS ONLY.
FOR LONDON.—The ship DUKE OF SUTHERLAND will be dispatched THIS MONTH.
For freight, &c., apply on board, to Captain LOUTTIT, at the Circular Quay;
PARBURY, BROTHERS; or
SCOTT, HENDERSON, and CO.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR LONDON.
The PARRAMATTA will sail on the 5th February, 1872.
N.B.—As Saloon passengers are now taken exclusive of wines, &c., a considerable reduction has been made in previous rates.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Agents.

FOR APIA, NAVIGATOR'S ISLANDS, direct.—The clipper iron brig ALFRED, Captain Buttchau, will be dispatched on 13th instant.
For freight apply to RABONE, FEEZ, and CO., Wynyard-street.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO direct.—Passengers only.—The clipper ship SAINT JOHN, 2750 tons burthen, J. P. Chapman, master, will be dispatched for the above port in all this month. Has room for a few cabin and steerage passengers, for which apply
GEORGE R. DIBBS, 131, Pitt-street.

FREIGHT for ADELAIDE. Apply R. CHADWICK, Liverpool-street Saw Mills.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS.—TO WOLLONGONG.—Kiama, THIS MORNING, at 10.
Illalong, TO-NIGHT, at 9.
Hunter, TO-MORROW, at 7 a.m.
ULLADULLA.—Kiama, THIS MORNING, at 10.
CLYDE RIVER.—Kiama, THIS MORNING, at 10.
KIAMA.—Illalong, TO-NIGHT, at 9.
Hunter, TO-MORROW, at 7 a.m.
SHOALHAVEN.—Hunter, TO-MORROW, at 7 a.m.
MERIMBULA.—Hunter, TUESDAY, at 10 a.m.
MORUYA.—Kiama, FRIDAY, 15th instant.

ILLAWARRA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
CHRISTMAS EXCURSIONS.
RETURN TICKETS at SINGLE FARES for both Cabin and Steerage will be issued for all the Steamers of this Company, available from TUESDAY, the 19th instant, to MONDAY, the 8th January, 1872.
Sydney, 6th December, 1871.

FIFTEEN MILES FOR ONE SHILLING.
PARRAMATTA RIVER STEAMERS, calling at Balmain, Biloela, Hunter's Hill, Gladesville, Ryde, Ermington, Newington, Subiaco, and Parramatta daily.
From foot of King-street—7, 9, 11 a.m.; 1, 3, 5 p.m.
From Parramatta—7, 9, 11 a.m.; 1, 3, 5 p.m.
For Hunter's Hill (extra)—4.15, 6.15 p.m.
From Hunter's Hill—8.15, 9, 10.15 a.m.; 12.15, 2.15, 4.15, 6.15 p.m.
Fares at about half the railway rates.

ONLY VESSEL FOR HONGKONG.
The splendid clipper ship
CANADIENNE,
1300 tons, G. Equin, commander, will be dispatched from this port in a few days.
The available space being limited, and vessel under charter, immediate arrangements are necessary to secure freight or passage.
For all particulars apply to
WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO.,
Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR LEVUKA, FIJI, direct.—The favourite passenger ship DUKE OF EDINBURGH, 600 tons, J. D. Harley, commander, detained at urgent request of passengers and shippers, will clear at H.M. Customs on MONDAY next, 11th instant.
Shippers will please complete without delay, and forward bills of lading for signature.
Room for a few cattle, if arranged early.
For all particulars, apply to Captain HARLEY, at Market Wharf; or JAMES THORNE, Exchange-corner.

CIRCULAR-SAW LINE OF SAILING PACKETS.
FOR AUCKLAND.
The well-known clipper schooner GALATEA, 250 tons, Captain Garson, is now fast loading, and will clear at Customs TO-MORROW.
Shippers will please send down cargo at once.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf; or to
WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO.,
Lloyd's-chambers.
N.B. GOODS RECEIVED for this vessel FREE OF WHARFAGE.

FOR AUCKLAND.—To follow the Galatea.—The Clipper Schooner
PRIMA DONNA,
150 tons, being under engagement, will sail positively NEXT WEEK.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf; or to
WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO.,
Lloyd's-chambers.

ONLY VESSEL for MELBOURNE.—The clipper brig PAKEHA sails early NEXT WEEK.
Has room only for POWDER or ACID, for which, or passage, apply to
WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

ONLY VESSEL FOR CLEVELAND BAY.—The clipper schooner AMPHITRITE, W. Rice, commander, is now loading, and having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will sail in a few days. For freight or passage apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf; or to
WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR BROADSOUND AND MACKAY.—The favourite regular trader HANNAH NEWTON is now receiving cargo, and will have immediate dispatch.
For freight and all particulars apply to
J. L. HAYNES, 6, King-street,
Caledonian Wharf.

FOR MARYBOROUGH direct.—The smart schooner CYNTHIA, M. B. Brown, master, now fast loading at Patent Slip Wharf, will clear at Customs on MONDAY, 11th instant.
For freight or passage apply to Captain BROWN, on board; or to JAMES THORNE, Exchange-corner.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON.—The clipper schooner MAY QUEEN, now loading at Commercial Wharf, and having three-fourths of her cargo booked, will be dispatched about SATURDAY. For freight, &c., apply to J. L. HAYNES, 6, King-street.

TWEED RIVER.—Schooner BERTHA. COX and CO., Baltic Wharf.

TWEED RIVER.—Settler's Friend sails TO-DAY. Freight or passage apply W. Short, Victoria Wharf.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.—EUROKA, from Commercial Wharf, SATURDAY next. Freight paid in Sydney. H. F. CAMROUX, King-street.

RICHMOND RIVER, CORAKI, and LISMORE.—COMMERCE, now receiving cargo. Wright's Wf.

RICHMOND RIVER, Ballina, Pimlico, and Wardell. Look-out, Saturday. Apply on board, Pyrmont Bay.

KIAMA.—PERI, THIS EVENING. S. NUTTER, Caledonian Wharf, King-street.

NAMBUCCRA RIVER.—Schooner Resolute sails This Morning. Freight or passage W. Short, Vic. W.

NAMBUCCRA.—Schooner for Nambuccra River sails on SATURDAY. Baltic Wharf.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER, brig CENTAUR, 188 tons register; discharging cargo flour at Victoria Wharf.
C. WILSON, Agent, 64, Margaret-street.

C. AND R. R. S. N. COMPANY.
To MASTMAKERS, &c.
TENDERS required by the undersigned until FRIDAY, 8th instant, at 4 p.m., for supplying and fitting new MAINMAST for steamer Platypus. Particulars at Company's office.
WM. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

TO SHIPWRIGHTS.
TENDERS received up to SATURDAY MORNING next at Macquarie's Patent Slip, Newcastle, for REPAIRS—labour only—to the barque UNION, on the above Slip. Specifications to be seen on application to C. CHATFIELD; or G. B. MACKENZIE, Blacksmith, Grafton Wharf.

PUNT, capable of carrying 8 or 10 tons, wanted for a short time, at per week. Also, to purchase SKIFF suitable for family. W. Evans, 39, Market-street.

MACQUARIE'S PATENT SLIP, NEWCASTLE, N. S. W.
Ships of the largest class taken up for repair, reclassing, survey, &c.
Iron ships cleaned, shipwrights' and smiths' work performed, spars and all other ships' materials in stock.
Experienced diver, with diving apparatus on hand.
D. MACQUARIE, Proprietor.

SHIP JOHN DUTHIE, for LONDON.
All CLAIMS against the above ship must be sent in to the office of the undersigned, IN DUPLICATE, before NOON THIS DAY, or they will not be recognised.
JOHN FRAZER and CO.,
Agents.

BRIG SCOTSMAN, for TAHITI.—All ACCOUNTS against the above vessel must be rendered in duplicate, to the undersigned, by NOON, THIS DAY, or they will not be recognised.
T. and J. SKINNER,
16, Macquarie-place.

LECTURES.

ODDFELLOWS HALL, Elizabeth-st.—W. D. Cavenough will Lecture on Phrenology, This Evening, at 8.

PROTESTANT INSTITUTE.—The Rev. Dr. LANG will deliver a LECTURE, in the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 8th December, at 8 p.m. Subject: "The Culdees of Scotland." Admission free. J. Rutledge.

THE REV. D. ALLEN will reply to Mr. Whitestone's Lectures on MONDAY NIGHT (D. V.)

A CARD.—French Glove, Boot, Hosiery, and Mercery Depot. S. H. LEWIS, 10, Hunter-street.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

CAPTAIN TILL is requested to call upon, or send his address to C. BACON, Bell's-chambers, next Mort's Passage.

MR. ARNOLD, Discharging Clerk, CALL THIS MORNING on WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO.

MR. HISCOCKS.—Please call on Mr. GARRETT, 309, George-street. Important.

NOTICE.—R. W. B. ROSE, of Thornbury Court, Bucks, England, last heard of in 1869 from Rockhampton, Queensland, is earnestly requested to communicate with his uncle, Strathnairn, or Mr. A. C. Arkinstall. Any person forwarding address of above to the undersigned will be liberally rewarded.
A. C. ARKINSTALL, Solicitor, 29, Bucklersbury-street, London.
July 7th, 1871.

MEETINGS.

NEW GUINEA PROSPECTING EXPEDITION.—The Committee will meet at Punch's Hotel, Pitt-street, EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock punctually, to enrol members and transact the business of the Association.

BALMAIN SCHOOL OF ARTS.—The Annual General MEETING of the members will be held in the Hall of the Institution, on MONDAY EVENING, 11th instant. Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock.
W. MAC DONNELL, Hon. Sec.

POULTRY AND DOG CLUB.—COMMITTEE MEETING, THIS (Friday) NIGHT, at half-past 7. Business important; full attendance requested. 28, Jamison-street.

N. S. W. PROTESTANT POLITICAL ASSOCIATION.—Members will please attend, 8 o'clock sharp, THIS (Friday) EVENING.
GEORGE L. CARTER, Hon. Sec.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. JOHN ISAACS.
The SUBSCRIBERS to the above are requested to attend a MEETING at the Synagogue Chambers, York-street, on SUNDAY, the 10th instant, at half-past 11 o'clock a.m. precisely, for the purpose of making final arrangements for the presentation.
Additional subscriptions can be forwarded to Mr. B. BRAUN, Treasurer, George-street; or to Mr. G. L. GOODMAN, Hon. Secretary, Synagogue-chambers, York-street.

NO. 27.—Royal William L. O. L. will MEET, THIS EVENING, at the Ebenezer Schoolroom, Kiley-street, at half-past 7 sharp. Business: Election of officers. All members are requested to attend.
By order of the W. M.
D. C. ROBERTSON, J. CAMPBELL, } Secretaries.

MASONIC.—Cambrian Lodge, No. 656, E.C.—Regular Monthly MEETING, This Evening, at 7.

NO. 146 IRISH BLACK PRECEPTORY.—Dinner Committee meet Standard Office, TO-NIGHT, at 8.

CITY AND SUBURBAN BUILDING AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY.
SPECIAL MEETING FOR ALTERATION OF RULES.
A REQUISITION having been addressed to the Chairman of the Board of Management, in terms of Rule 67, proposing certain alterations, amendments, and additions to the Rules of the Society as therein set forth, and which requisition, with the proposed alterations, is now open for the inspection of Members, at the Society's Offices: NOTICE is hereby given, that a SPECIAL MEETING of the Members of the Society will be held THIS DAY, Friday, 8th December, at half-past 7 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of taking the same into consideration.
By order,
JOHN PURKIS, Secretary.
267, George-street, 8th December, 1871.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE ISOLA COPPER MINING COMPANY.
The MEETING called for TO-DAY (Friday, 8th December) is POSTPONED until further notice.
E. BINGHAM, Secretary,
Greville's Exchange.

ARALUEN STAR GOLD QUARTZ MINING COMPANY (Limited). Continuation Hawkins Hill, Wythe's Line.
A MEETING of the Shareholders in the above company will take place at my office, Wynyard-lane, THIS DAY, Friday, December 8, 1871, at 3 o'clock precisely, to elect directors, manager, &c., and to consider such other business which may then and there be brought before the meeting. Share list closed.
JOHN G. COHEN, Acting Manager.

ROBINSON CRUSOE GOLD MINING COMPANY.—A MEETING of the Subscribers to the above Company will be held at the Office, 130, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, the 8th instant, at 4 o'clock p.m., to pay deposits, form the Company, elect Directors, and transact other business.
H. A. THOMPSON, Secretary.
130, Pitt-street, 7th December, 1871.

VOLUNTEER NOTICES.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.—SHOT and SHELL PRACTICE will be carried on TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, as under:—
Shot Practice—From George's Head, by Nos. 6, 7, and 8 Batteries.
" At Waverley, by Nos. 1 and 2 Batteries.
Shell Practice—From Middle Head, by Nos. 9 and 10 Batteries.
Nos. 1 and 2 Batteries will fall in at HYDE PARK, at 2 p.m. sharp; 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 will parade in the INNER DOMAIN, at 2 p.m.
By order.
CHAS. A. W. LETT,
Captain, Adjutant, V.A.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.—CAUTION TO BOATING PARTIES.—Shot and Shell practice will be carried on from the Batteries at Middle and George's Heads, TO-MORROW (Saturday) AFTERNOON. All persons are cautioned against crossing the line of fire, or approaching within half a-mile of the Target at which shell will be fired.
By order,
CHAS. A. W. LETT, Captain,
Adjutant V. A.

NO. 5 BATTERY V. A.—MEETING of the CARBINE CLUB will be held at the Brigade Office, 100, Elizabeth-street, at 8 o'clock sharp, TO-NIGHT, to arrange for the Match against No. 4 Battery on Saturday. Every member requested to attend.
W. GORE BEVERLEY, Captain.

5 BATTERY V. A.—Company Drill, MONDAY next, Hyde Park, 7.30 p.m. W. Gore Beverley, Captain.

VOLUNTEER ENGINEER CORPS.—PARADE in full dress on SATURDAY, 9th instant, at 3 p.m., Court-house, Darlinghurst.
E. O. MORIARTY, Captain.

NO. 1 CO., S.B.V.R.—Major's PARADE, on SATURDAY. Fall in at Darlinghurst Court-house, 2.45 p.m., full dress. JOHN WELLS, Captain.

THOSE GENTLEMEN who have signified their intention of joining the proposed Mounted VOLUNTEER CORPS, are requested to attend a Preliminary MEETING, to be held at Mr. WILLIAMS'S, Metropolitan Hotel, King-street, THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

NO. 2 HIGHLANDERS.—Corporals will please take notice that the EXAMINATION for SERGEANT will take place at 33, Bligh-street, on TUESDAY next, at 8 p.m.,
BUCHAN THOMSON, Captain.

VOLUNTEER LAND ORDERS wanted, for Cash. RICHARDSON and WRENCH, Pitt-street.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST, in Woolloomooloo, STIRRUP and STRAP. R. BONE, Printer, Pitt-street. REWARD.

LOST, a KEY of a safe. Finder rewarded at HY. PRESCOTT and SON'S, 101, Sussex-street.

LOST.—Black CARRIER Cock PIGEON. A liberal reward. 2, Steel-street, Devonshire-street.

LOST, a Black SHAWL. A reward at Mr. F. PEARSON'S, 270, Pitt-street.

LOST, a SILVER BRACELET, between Point Piper Road and Ocean-street. Reward at Rev. Dr. Barry's.

LOST, supposed in George-street Omnibus, Lady's Brown Parasol. Reward J. E. Gowing's, George-st'

LOST, a BANK BOOK of the Savings' Bank, yesterday, the 7th, between Newtown and Redfern. The finder will be rewarded on leaving it at No. 26, Stanley-lane, Woolloomooloo.

LOST, between the Barley Mow Hotel and Edinburgh Castle, a GOLD BROOCH, with purple stone, attached to a black and white silk scarf. The finder will be rewarded on leaving it at Barley Mow Hotel.

STRAYED, into my yard, two GEESE. Owner can have them by paying expenses. 108, Dowling-street.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SYDNEY RAGGED SCHOOLS.—The committee are desirous of giving the children attending the above schools a treat previous to their breaking-up for the Christmas holidays. The general funds of the institution are barely sufficient to meet the monthly expenses for rent and salaries, therefore the committee do not feel justified in using any of the funds for the treat, unless specially given for that purpose.
The sum required would be about £20 to provide for the 336 children now on the roll of the three day schools.
The undersigned will thankfully receive any donations for the above object.
JOHN FAIRFAX, Hon. Treasurer, Herald Office.
J. S. HARRISON, Hon. Secretary, 257, George-street.

PROFESSOR THOMSON MEMORIAL FUND.
The Committee appointed at a Public Meeting, held in Sydney on December the 5th, to carry out the desire for a Memorial to the late PROFESSOR THOMSON, have, after inquiry and consideration, come to the conclusion that the best use for any funds placed at their disposal would be, in the first instance (seeing that Mrs. THOMSON desires to return to her friends in England with her children), to provide a free passage for them, so as not to trench upon the scanty sum left at her disposal, and, secondly, if there should be an adequate surplus, to invest it for the benefit of the children.
The Committee now invite subscriptions for this purpose, and urge a prompt consideration of the claim. They feel that it is unnecessary to add anything to what was urged at the public meeting as to the great merits and services of the late Professor.
Lists will be opened at the Banks. Donations will be received by the Treasurer of any of the Committee, and the Police Magistrates and the Gold Commissioners on the several gold-fields will be requested to receive contributions in the Mining Districts.
Signed on behalf of the Committee
JOSEPH THOMPSON, Treasurer,
Potts Point.

AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY CLUB.
Candidates for the A.J.C. COMMITTEE for 1872 must be nominated by at least TWO members to the undersigned previous to 4 p.m. on SATURDAY, the 9th December.
BUCHAN THOMSON, Sec.

MRS. DALMAHOY CAMPBELL, HEPBURN, and CO.,
STOCK and STATION AGENTS,
MELBOURNE.
The undersigned old-established stock and station agents beg to inform their constituents and the public generally, that they have entered into
PARTNERSHIP,
commencing
1st JANUARY, 1872,
under the above name and style.
All sales of fat stock will have their personal supervision, and everything in connection with the business the benefit of their lengthened experience.
LIBERAL
CASH ADVANCES MADE
on
STOCK and STATIONS.
CATH. A. CAMPBELL.
B. HEPBURN.
W. LEONARD.
Melbourne, 30th October, 1871.

HEPBURN and LEONARD,
STOCK and STATION AGENTS,
BALLARAT.
Our Ballarat BUSINESS will be conducted AS HERETOFORE.
B. HEPBURN.
Ballarat, 13th October, 1871. W. LEONARD.

THE City of Melbourne GAS and COKE COMPANY are PURCHASERS of Cargoes of COAL. JOHN SCOTT, Secretary, 9, Collins-street West, Melbourne.

No. 71-128. Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, 6th December, 1871.
ASSESSMENT APPEALS.
NOTICES OF APPEALS against the City and Water Assessments will be received at this Office until MONDAY, the 11th instant.
CHARLES H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

BALMAIN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY (Limited).
In pursuance of a resolution passed at a meeting of subscribers, December 5th, 1871, NOTICE is hereby given that the deposits and interest upon shares applied for are to be returned, and will be payable at the office of the undersigned on and after MONDAY, 11th instant.
F. R. ROBINSON, Secretary pro tem.
486, George-street, Sydney.

MR. READING, Dentist, removed to 117, Castlereagh-street, lately occupied by Dr. Roberts.

NOTICE.—CREDITORS of Messrs. BERGIN and SHELLON, of Claremont, will please send particulars of their claims to the undersigned.
PRINCE, OGG, and CO.
Sydney, December 8th.

THE "RESEARCH" GOLD MINING COMPANY, HILL END, TAMBAROORA.
NOTICE is hereby given that a call of £2 per share has been made payable to the Secretary, on or before the 22nd of this month.
By order of the
SECRETARY.
175, Gloucester-street, December 8, 1871.

MAGELLAN CLOUD GOLD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
NOTICE.
Shareholders are requested to call at the Office and Sign the Deed.
By order of the Board,
W. H. DELOITTE, Legal Manager.
3, Spring-street, 7th December, 1871.

VICTORIAN TRUNKEY GOLD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
NOTICE is hereby given, that the following shares in this Company, viz., Nos. 4726 to 4925, 1576 to 1625, 15726 to 15925, in all 450 shares, have been declared forfeited, in accordance with clause 11 of the deed of settlement; the third call of one shilling per share, made in accordance with a resolution of the shareholders, not having been paid on same.
By order of the Board of Directors,
A. H. J. BAASS, Legal Manager.
Sydney, 7th December, 1871.

SYDNEY OMNIBUS COMPANY.
PETERSHAM OMNIBUS TIME TABLE.

From Bald-faced Stag, Petersham.	From Erskine-street.
8.15 a.m.	9.10 a.m.
8.30 "	9.40 "
9.15 "	10.10 "
9.45 "	10.40 "
10.15 "	11.10 "
10.45 "	11.40 "
11.15 "	12.10 p.m.
11.45 "	12.40 "
12.15 p.m.	1.10 "
12.45 "	1.40 "
1.15 "	2.10 "
1.45 "	2.40 "
2.15 "	3.10 "
2.45 "	3.40 "
3.15 "	4.10 "
3.45 "	4.40 "
4.15 "	5.10 "
4.45 "	5.40 "
5.15 "	6.10 "
5.45 "	6.40 "
6.15 "	7.10 "
6.45 "	7.40 "
7.15 "	
7.45 "	
8.15 "	

FARE—3d EACH WAY.

FOREST LODGE AND CAMPERDOWN TIME TABLE.

From Pyrmont Bridge Road, Camperdown, via Forest Lodge.	From Erskine-street.
8.15 a.m.	9.0 a.m.
8.30 "	9.45 "
9.0 "	10.30 "
9.45 "	11.15 "
10.30 "	12 noon
11.15 "	12.45 p.m.
12 noon	1.30 "
12.45 p.m.	2.15 "
1.30 "	3.0 "
2.15 "	3.45 "
3.0 "	4.15 "
3.45 "	4.45 "
4.30 "	5.15 "
5.0 "	5.45 "
5.30 "	6.15 "
6.0 "	7.0 "
6.45 "	7.45 "

and every 45 minutes afterwards until 8 p.m. from Forest Lodge, and 9 p.m. from Erskine-street.
FARE—3d EACH WAY.
JOHN F. RAE, Secretary.
Office—Railway Station, 7th December, 1871.

ART-UNION OF GLASGOW, 1871-72.
The OBJECT of the ART-UNION of GLASGOW is to aid in extending a knowledge of the FINE ARTS, by distributing among its members
MERITORIOUS WORKS OF ART.
A subscription of ONE GUINEA constitutes membership for ONE YEAR. The whole subscriptions, after deducting the necessary working expenses, are devoted to the purchase of Paintings, Drawings, Sculptures, Engravings, and other works of Art; each member being entitled to the Presentation Work for the year of subscription, and a share in the the annual ballot of prizes.
The Members' Presentation Work for this year consists of a very beautiful engraving on steel by T. O. Barlow, after the painting "HAWKING," by R. Ansdell, R.A. Size of engraved surface, 26 by 20 inches.
The prizes will consist of—
First—Sums set apart for the purchase of Paintings or Sculpture, each prizeholder having the right to select the work of Art to form his prize from any public exhibition; and
Second—Paintings, Engravings, and other Works of Art, as minor prizes, selected by the committee.
Subscribers' names received by
JOHN L. SHERRIFF, Hon. Sec.,
18, Wynyard-square, Sydney.

ART-UNION OF LONDON, 1872.
Every Subscriber of one guinea will receive, besides a chance of a prize at the annual distribution,
A Set of Impressions of
EIGHT PLATES OF COAST SCENERY,
engraved in line manner by
E. P. Brandard, C. Cousens, T. A. Prior, and A. Willmore,
after drawings by
Cox, Fielding, and Prout.
The Prizes include
A MARBLE GROUP, the Wood-Nymph, by C. B. Birch, for which he received a premium of £600 from this Society;
the Right to Select a Valuable Work of Art
from one of the public exhibitions,
Busts in Porcelain of H. R. H. Princess Louise,
Bronze Vases and Tazzas.
Subscribers names received by JOHN L. SHERRIFF, Local Agent, Sydney.

NOTICE.—I, ELIZABETH JANE BURGESS, hereby give notice, that unless my husband, GEORGE JOHN BURGESS, who left me about seven years ago, and whom I believe to be dead, returns or writes to me within three months from this date, I shall feel myself at liberty to marry again.
ELIZABETH JANE BURGESS.
Carcoar, 15th November, 1871.

BAND AND ALBION CONSOLS GOLD COMPANY.
Last month's DIVIDEND can be had at our Office. We have for SALE Sydney Insurance, Peaks, New Hunter Steam, Bulli Coal, General Assurance, and other Shares.
BARTON and MELHADO.

NOTICE.—A. RANDALL, Jeweller, King-street, returns thanks to the public for their liberal support for the past ten years—that he is leaving Sydney for Hill End, Tambaroora, and all work left with him must be fetched on or before the 13th instant.

STOCK, SHARES, AND MONEY.

MONEY.
NATIONAL LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY.
Capital, £50,000.
Offices—51, Hunter-street, corner of Elizabeth-street.
This Company is formed with a view of assisting Professional Men, Government Officials, Tradesmen, and others who may be temporarily in want of a Money Loan, without their having to resort to extreme measures. This Company will make such advances on the following easy and equitable terms:—
Sums from £5 to £5000 can be obtained on personal and other securities, repayable by weekly instalments of ONE SHILLING in the pound, or arrangements can be made for monthly or quarterly payments. Persons borrowing £5 receive £4 10s, to be repaid by twenty weekly instalments.
BILLS DISCOUNTED DAILY. Advances made on deposit of deeds of freehold and leasehold property; bill of sale, merchandise, certificates, reversionary interests, or any other tangible security.
All money transactions entertained, and advances guaranteed within twenty-four hours after application, if securities approved of.
Forms and other information can be had at the Company's Offices.
Office hours from 9 to 5; Saturdays, 9 to 1.

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.
LONDON LOAN and DISCOUNT SOCIETY,
125, Elizabeth-street South.
THIS SOCIETY is established to assist tradesmen and others, on the following terms:—MONEY ADVANCED in sums varying from £5 to £1000 on security of two responsible householders, TO BE REPAID BY WEEKLY INSTALMENTS OF 1s. in the pound. PERSONS desirous of obtaining £5 receive £4 10s. cash. THE ADVANCE GUARANTEED WITHIN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS IF THE SECURITIES ARE APPROVED OF.
ARRANGEMENTS CAN BE MADE FOR MONTHLY OR QUARTERLY PAYMENTS.
BILLS OF SALE ON FURNITURE, &c., WITHOUT POSSESSION OR ANY OTHER AVAILABLE SECURITY.
Forms may be had gratis on application.
FROM £10 to £5000 ON DEPOSIT OF DEEDS FROM 6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

SALES and PURCHASES of Debentures and Shares effected by CHATFIELD and SON, 69, Pitt-street.

THE MINING DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION.
Assays made, deposits examined, and, when satisfactory, developed. Propositions for water supply to the goldfields considered, surveyed, and carried out when supply and demand warrant the same.
GOLD SHARES FOR SALE:
1-16th Krohman's — 3½ Golcondas
16 Golden Crown — 50 Red Hill Quartz, Gulgong
3 Great W. Undaunted — 51 various Leads, ditto
300 Mount Perry Copper — 75 Mitchell's Creek;
and others as per list at Vickery's-chambers, Pitt-street.
Messrs. LANGSTON SCOTT and CO.

CITY BANK — SYDNEY INSURANCE
Bank New Zealand — Peak Downs
SHARES for SALE.
W. T. MUSTON and CO., 173, Pitt-street.

HENRY I. WEST and CO., 143, Pitt-street, have for SALE.—At TAMBAROORA:—
Share in Victory Company
Share in Caledonian Company
Share in Royal Saxon Company
Share in Band of Hope Company
Share in Champion Company
Marquis of Lorne.
At GULGONG:—Golden Hill Quartz Crushing Company's Shares.
At ADELONG:—Wynyard Gold Mining Company's Shares.

PEAK DOWNS Copper, Tookey, Sydney Insurance, and Wynyard Gold Shares, Adelong; also, 1-10 of Mathieson's rich claim, Hill End, Hawkins Hill, for SALE. C. W. ROBERTS, 179, Pitt-street.

LOANS ON MORTGAGE.
THE AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY is prepared to Lend Money on mortgage of approved freehold security, repayable in conformity with the following
TABLE F.
Instalments required to repay £100, with interest.

How payable.	In 3 years.	In 5 years.	In 7 years.
Monthly ..	£3 1 9	£1 19 7	£1 10 [illegible]
Quarterly ..	9 6 3	5 19 5	4 10 11
Half-yearly ..	18 15 4	12 0 6	9 3 2

N.B.—Proposals for advances on ordinary fixed mortgage will also receive special consideration.
By order of the Board,
ALEXANDER J. RALSTON,
7-11-71. General Secretary.

PEAK DOWNS, Bank N. Z., A. J. S. Bank, Mitchell's Creek, Waratah Coal, Hunter, Clarence and Richmond, and Australasian Steam SHARES for SALE; also Shares in the following claims:—
HILL-END and HAWKINS' HILL.
Great Undaunted — South Star
Old Rose of England — Rose of Australia
Gillard's — Evening Star
Rose of Sharon — United Reefers
Albion — Princess Louise
Golconda — Marquis of Lorne
Scandinavian — Royal Saxon
All Nations — Band of Hope.
DRAKE.
Golden Crown, Perseverance, and Lunatic.
C. BATE and CO., 165, Pitt-street.

GENERAL ASSURANCE SHARES for SALE. HENRY I. WEST, and CO., 143, Pitt-street.

£500 FOR Investment (at low interest) on City freehold. Rolin and Salter, 219, Pitt-st.

£2300 AND £1000 for INVESTMENT. ROLIN and SALTER, 219, Pitt-st.

PUBLICATIONS.

THE SYDNEY MAIL
and
NEW SOUTH WALES ADVERTISER,
SATURDAY, 9th December.
THE BUDGET SPEECH
LAND, AGRICULTURE, PASTORAL.
GOLD AND HOW IT IS GOT.
BUDDLING MACHINES, with explanatory diagrams.
FRIGHTFUL FIRES IN AMERICA.
ENGLISH NEWS BY THE MAIL STEAMER.
FENIAN RAID ON CANADA.
THIRTY-THREE WHALE SHIPS LOST.
SPORTING—TURF TALK—AQUATICS.
TATTERSALL'S GENERAL ENTRY.
GOLD-FIELDS COMMISSION REPORT.
WRECK OF THE RANGOON MAIL STEAMER.
See Sydney Mail, Saturday, 9th December.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS. Christmas Holidays. Garrett's A B C Railway Time Book. Price, 3d.

NO EXCURSIONIST SHOULD BE WITHOUT ONE. Price, 3d.

EASILY CARRIED IN WAISTCOAT POCKET. The cheapest Book ever issued. Price 3d.

CONTENTS of A B C Railway TIME BOOK:

G. S. & W. and Northern Time Table, Fares, Distances, goods rates, parcel rates, season tickets, wool rates.

TELEGRAPH CHARGES, Postal Rates, Money Orders, Boatmen's Fares, Bank Discount Days.

OMNIBUS Time Table, Stamp Act, Cab and Carriage Fares, Arrival and Departure of Mails, &c., &c.

IT IS ACKNOWLEDGED to be the most complete work of its kind ever issued.

THE A B C BOOK is published monthly, price 3d. Annual subscription, 5s, including morocco case.

TO BE had at GORDON and GOTCH'S, and all Booksellers, and at Railway Station.

PUNCH! PUNCH!! PUNCH!!!
CARTOON—PUT YOUR SHOULDERS TO THE WHEEL.
Civil Service Examination Lecture—A Comment on Commentators—"Read, Read, thou Dunce"—Von Martin's Boast—Very Dogmatic—Duplicates, Triplicates, and Quadruplicates—Honour to Whom Honour—Fish Oh!—The Heir-less Horse—Cherry Ripe—The Stranger in the House—The Stamp Act and Mr. Day—The Polyglot Papers—The Toothache—A Good Samaritan—A Cake of Gold—Will the Police Allow it?—Punch's Advertisement Column—Beware! Both of ye—Comic History of Australia, &c., &c.
GIBBS, SHALLARD, and CO., General Steam Printers, 108, Pitt-street.
GORDON and GOTCH, George-street.

A JUVENILE NUMBER of PUNCH, entitled PUNCHINELLO, will be issued (gratis to subscribers) as a Supplement to the usual weekly number, on December 16th, containing original tales, letters, poetry, charades, and comicalities; also, a large cartoon—"PUNCH AT PLAY," and numerous illustrations.

LOOK OUT for the CHRISTMAS JUVENILE NUMBER OF PUNCH.

NOW READY.
THE AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL for DECEMBER.
PRICE, ONE SHILLING.
ILLUSTRATIONS:—The First Fib—Outer Cave, Mosquito Plains, South Australia—Flats, Sharps, and Naturals; new series of Sporting Sketches, by Craven.
Continuation of the Detective's Album
A Trip to the Far North, &c., &c.
Original Poetry.
With Supplement, The Friendly Societies.
GIBBS, SHALLARD, and CO.,
108, Pitt-street.
GORDON and GOTCH,
George-street.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A CARD.
LYELL, WHITING, AND CO.,
Accountants and Trade Assignees,
323, George-street.
MELBOURNE: Lyell and Gowan, 48, Elizabeth-street.
LONDON: 15, Coleman-street, E. C.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH, from 4s 6d; Extraction, 1s; Stoppings 1s. C. Edwards, surgeon-dent., 6, Bridge-st.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY (established 1849) for MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, &c. Profits belong exclusively to members. From the magnitude of its resources it is enabled to declare large Bonuses. Principal Office, New Pitt-street, Sydney.
ALEXANDER J. RALSTON, Secretary.

AGISTMENT. AGISTMENT.
Horses and Fat Cattle are still received at Dunheved, near Penrith.
Horses, 1s per week; Fat Cattle, 10s per 100.
Every care taken, but no responsibility incurred.
J. KING LETHBRIDGE.
Dunheved, November 28, 1871.

BAY VIEW HOUSE, PRIVATE LUNATIC ASYLUM, Cook's River.
Terms for Patients, TWO GUINEAS per week and upwards.
G. A. TUCKER, Proprietor.

CORNS, Bunions, and Defective Nails cured by Mr. ALEXANDER, Surgeon-chiropodist, 15, Hunter-st.

COFFEE roasted and ground, pepper and spices ground and dressed, at Redgate's Mills, Yourong-st., Wmloo.

C. HEMSLEY,
Gentlemen's Shirtmaker,
390, George-street,
Next the New Post Office.

H. W. LOVEDAY, Pianoforte Tuner and Repairer, 383, George-street, Maddock's Library.

J. TURNER, Tailor. Best materials, fit, and workmanship. Lowest charges. 484, George-street.

MR. BURNS, Surgical and Mechanical Dentist, 33, Regent-st., Botany Rd. Nitrous oxide gas daily.

MR. J. SPENCER, Surgeon-dentist, 352, George-street, over Mountcastle's.
THE PRIZE MEDAL
was awarded to Mr. Spencer at the Intercolonial Exhibition, 1870, for Artificial Teeth, and Honourable Mention at the Exhibition of 1869.

THE VACCINE INSTITUTION, next District Court, open daily (Wednesday and Saturday excepted), free.

W. HOWES, TAILOR.—Best materials, fit, and workmanship. Lowest charges. 88, King-st.

W. T. MUSTON and CO., Stock and Share Brokers, Bell's-chambers, 173, Pitt-street.

GORUS'S Photographic Gallery, 101, King-street, conducted by the undersigned since 1862. J. T. Gorus.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

No. 71-127. Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, 4th December, 1871.
ELECTION OF AUDITORS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that, in accordance with the provisions of the Corporation Act of 1857, the annual election of Auditors for the city of Sydney will take place in the several Wards of the city on FRIDAY, the 15th instant.
Notice of the NOMINATION of persons for election will be received by the Returning-officer, at this office, until the hour of 12 o'clock noon, on TUESDAY, the 12th instant.
MICHL. CHAPMAN, Returning-officer.
CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

THOMAS RODGER YEO, Esq., Avoca-street, Randwick, has this day been duly elected Alderman for Randwick Ward, in the room of Edward Dawson, Esq.
WALTER BRADLEY, Mayor.
Witness—William Norris, Council Clerk.
Council Chambers, Randwick.
December 4, 1871.

DENISON WARD.—All ACCOUNTS against the Committee of Mr. JOHN MURPHY, of Parramatta-street, will be paid, THIS EVENING, at the Central Committee Rooms, Wheatsheaf Inn, George-street South.
HENRY SIMPSON, Hon. Secretary.

BOROUGH OF THE GLEBE.
Sections of the intended permanent Levels of that part of Glebe Point Road from Rev. J. Pendrill's gate to Johnston's Bay may be inspected at the Council Chamber. The Council will not entertain any objections to such levels unless stated in writing, and delivered to the Council Clerk on or before 4th January, 1872.
By order of the Mayor.
W. DE BURGH HOOTER, Council Clerk.
Council Chamber, Glebe, 8th December, 1871.

NEW SOUTH WALES PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7.

THE PRESIDENT took the chair at twenty-eight minutes past 4 o'clock.

PAPERS.

The POSTMASTER-GENERAL laid on the table of the House a return showing the estimated cost of printing upon the order of the Legislative Council, during the session of 1870-71—from 11th August, 1870, to 22nd June, 1871.

The POSTMASTER-GENERAL also laid on the table of the House a return of bank liabilities and assets for the quarter ended on the 30th September, 1871.

DEDICATED CROWN LANDS RESUMPTION BILL.

The POSTMASTER-GENERAL moved the third reading of the Dedicated Crown Lands Resumption Bill.

The motion was carried, and the bill was read a third time and passed, and transmitted to the Legislative Assembly without amendment.

IMPORT ENTRIES REGULATION BILL.

The House went into committee for the further consideration of the Import Entries Regulation Bill.

The POSTMASTER-GENERAL said the consideration of the bill in committee had been postponed in order that some information might be obtained with reference to any arrangements which might exist between the Customs authorities and the owners of the wharfs. He had made inquiries, and had ascertained that in fact the steamers commenced to discharge immediately, and the wharfs were to all intents and purposes under the same rules and regulations as bonded stores; so that the goods, although landed, were treated and considered just the same as if they were on board until the entries were made at the Custom House. The hon. member, Mr. Weekes, seemed to be under some misconception as to the period at which the twelve hours mentioned in the clause commenced. The fact was that the twelve hours commenced on the date of the day on which the steamer's entry was made, and not at the particular hour at which such entry was made. He hoped his honorable friend would not push his amendment.

Mr. HAY could not see what objection there was to the time being extended to twenty-four hours. It had been said very authoritatively that this bill would place the consignees and the ships on exactly the same footing as they were in Melbourne. No doubt several gentlemen—as he had been—had also been misled by the statement. Now, it was not at all like the Victorian law in details, and, therefore, had been introduced under false pretences. The hon. member then pointed out the difference between the law in Victoria and the provisions of the bill. He was in favour of the principle of the bill, as tending to facilitate expedition in the discharging of vessels; but he should vote for the amendment of the hon. member, as he could not see that any good could be attained by shortening the time from twenty-four hours to twelve for consignees to make their entries. When they came to the third clause he should be prepared to support some alteration in it, to make it similar to the law in Victoria.

Mr. S. D. GORDON said they all knew the present arrangements which were made in this port between the steamship companies and the Custom-house authorities, and must be well aware that those arrangements for passing entries had given great satisfaction to all parties concerned. He did not know any instance in which dissatisfaction had ever been expressed. The Custom-house authorities had made arrangements that Custom-house officers should be in attendance at the wharfs of the steamvessels at certain hours, and he did not see that these arrangements would be likely to be interfered with if this bill became law. No doubt complaints had frequently been made that large steamvessels had frequently been detained a long time by consignees; and the evil so complained of was, of course, one that required to be remedied. At the same time it must be equally remembered that it was also made a matter of complaint (by consignees) that large vessels had often been kept out in the stream, and so delayed the passing of entries—merely because the captains of such vessels were desirous of getting some favourite berth at the wharf. On both sides there had been complaints, and good cause for complaints; the matter complained of in either instance being such as the present bill would obviate. For both shippers and consignees, the bill would be an improvement upon the present state of the law. We had now often 7½ per cent. to be paid upon goods by the consignees, and yet such goods were frequently kept on board of a ship lying out in the stream. He felt quite sure that the proposed twelve hours for goods by steamers would have no injurious effect whatever upon transactions on goods by such vessels. The contemplated change would, moreover, not in any wise affect the present arrangements for the conduct of business between the Customs and the consignees.

Mr. JOHN CAMPBELL had been very much pleased with the lucid manner in which his hon. friend Mr. Hay had described the difference that there was between the intended provisions of this bill and the actual state of the law at Melbourne. The law there was obviously a very just and equitable law; but this bill was, he submitted, most decidedly lopsided.

Mr. DARLEY thought that after the explanations which had been given by Mr. Hay, there could be no reason why they should not assent to the bill. Practically, as it appeared to him, the interests of the consignee would not be liable to be hereby injured. It was well known there was a cause of action against any captain who should cause delay by keeping his ship out in the stream. As a matter of fact such actions here were frequently brought against captains by consignees. He should like to see the amendment withdrawn, and the bill passed.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON did not pretend to be acquainted with all the details in such matters as are referred to in the bill; but having heard the discussion of hon. members as well as the explanation of the hon. member who had charge of the bill, he had no difficulty in voting for it as it stood. He had had some conversation with some gentlemen who were thoroughly acquainted with the requirements of the port, and they were very desirous that the bill should be passed in its entirety. He should vote against the amendment, as he believed the bill would have a very good effect.

Mr. WEEKES defended the amendment. He said that consignees would be placed at a great disadvantage, inasmuch as, from some cause or other, a consignee might receive late or insufficient notice of the arrival of his goods, and they might be landed and bonded, and he put to great expense in consequence.

Mr. OGILVIE, after the explanation of the Postmaster-General, should vote against the amendment.

Sir WILLIAM MANNING should be inclined to support the bill, if he had the assurance that no inconvenience would arise to the consignee of goods.

The POSTMASTER-GENERAL pointed out that the amendment would really have no effect. It would, under existing arrangements between the Customs' authorities and the owners of ships, make no difference whatever, and the amendment would be perfectly inconsequent.

Mr. HAY supported his view, and said that it appeared that the Government were going too far with the bill. Great hardship might be experienced by consignees by the shortening of the hours for entry.

The POSTMASTER-GENERAL pointed out that the commencement of the twelve hours would be at midnight of the day on which the steamer entered, and would end at twelve o'clock on the following day, and that to extend the time to twenty-four hours would only practically extend the time three hours, namely, until 3 o'clock, the time for closing the Custom-house.

After some other remarks from Mr. CAMPBELL and Mr. OGILVIE,

The question was put that the words proposed to be inserted be so inserted.

Ayes, 7.

Mr. Hay, Gordon, Icely, John Campbell; Mr. Busby, Owen, Weekes } Tellers.

Noes, 6.

Mr. E. Deas Thomson, Docker, Smart, Sir W. Manning; Mr. Darley, Chisholm, Ogilvie, Park } Tellers.

The clause was passed.

Clause 3. "If goods be not entered within prescribed time officers may land and secure them."

Mr. HAY said that the whole state of the Customs law was unsatisfactory, and he hoped that such imperfect legislation as that which had been passed would soon cease. He had looked up the state of the law in England, and the state of the law in Victoria, and he saw without fear of contradiction, that the provisions of this bill were not analogous to the law in Victoria. This statement had been made without the slightest foundation in fact.

The POSTMASTER-GENERAL: By whom?

Mr. HAY: By the hon. member's colleague in the other branch of the Legislature, and he had no doubt that several members had been misled by the misstatement. The hon. member recapitulated the law of Victoria, and compared it with the provisions of the bill. He considered that such piecemeal legislation as the present was a disgrace to the country, and he hoped soon to see some measure introduced for the consolidation of the Customs laws.

The clause was then passed.

Clause 4 "Short title," was passed, and the preamble and title agreed to.

The House resumed, and the bill was reported without amendments.

The third reading of the bill was ordered to stand an order of the day for Wednesday next.

The Council adjourned at six minutes to 6, until Wednesday next, at 4 p.m.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY.

THE SPEAKER took the chair at twenty-eight minutes past 4 o'clock.

TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT STORES.

Mr. HOSKINS asked the Colonial Treasurer,—"What are the names of the members of the Board appointed to decide upon the various tenders submitted for supplying the Government with stores, clothing, stationery, ship chandlery, blankets, &c.? 2. Do the various tenderers submit, for the inspection of such Board, samples of the qualities of clothing, blankets, and stores, as well as the price of each description of goods they are prepared to supply the Government?"

Mr. LORD replied: 1. The names of the officers constituting the Treasury Stores Tender Board are as follows:—Mr. Henry Lane, Under-secretary for Finance and Trade; Mr. H. Maclean, Sheriff; Mr. F. Hixson, Superintendent of Pilots, &c.; Mr. Fosbery, Secretary and Superintendent of Police Department; Mr. H. Lumsdaine, Chief Inspector of Distilleries, &c.; Mr. L. J. Brennand, Clerk of Stores. In cases where they are severally more particularly interested, the Water Police Magistrate, the Superintendents of hospital for the insane at Gladesville, and the Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta, and military officers are requested to give their attendance. 2. The tenderers do not submit for the inspection of the Board samples of the quantities of clothing, blankets, and stores they are prepared to supply to the Government. The course pursued is this:—The Government decide upon a sample, which is sealed and placed in the room for samples at the Government stores. The tenderers then tender according to Government sample.

CIVIL ENGINEERS IN THE RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. HOSKINS asked the Secretary for Public Works,—"1. How many civil engineers are at present employed by the Government in connection with the construction and management, in all its branches, of the railways of New South Wales? 2. What are the names of the persons so employed, and the amount of their respective salaries and allowances?"

Mr. BYRNES replied that the number of civil engineers employed was seven, and there are six surveyors, namely—Mr. Whitton, engineer-in-chief, who received a salary of £1388 per annum, and an allowance of 4s. per day for horse forage; in construction, Mr. Firth, Mr. Mackenzie, and Mr. Wade, who each receive a salary of £475 per annum; in maintenance of way and works, Mr. Mason, who received a salary of £648 per annum, and Mr. Bowick, who received a salary of £350; inspecting engineer of rolling stock, Mr. Thomas, who received a salary of £509; surveyors, Messrs. Mann, Cowderoy, Jamieson, Melrose, Kennedy, and Tillett, each of whom received a salary of £300 a year and £200 a year equipment allowance.

CATTLE IN QUARANTINE.

Mr. NOWLAN asked the Secretary for Lands,—"Is it the intention of the Government to provide larger and better ventilated accommodation for imported cattle placed in quarantine?"

Mr. WILSON stated that instructions had been given for providing increased and better accommodation for cattle placed in quarantine.

TELEGRAPH LINE TO BOURKE.

Mr. BUCHANAN asked the Secretary for Public Works,—"1. What is the contract time for the completion of the telegraph line between Narrabri and Bourke? 2. What progress has been made towards the completion of the above line? 3. If it be found that the contract time for the erection of the above line has nearly expired, and that a large proportion of the work remains unfinished, will the Government take steps against the contractor or his sureties to insure the completion of the contract within the specified time?"

Mr. BYRNES replied,—1. Seven months, from the 6th September last. 2. Twenty-seven miles have been completed; thirty-seven are partially completed. 3. The contract time has not nearly expired; but if the work is not completed within the contract time, the Government will take such steps as may be deemed necessary.

POLICE MAGISTRATE, NARRABRI.

Mr. LEE asked the Attorney-General,—"1. Have any complaints been received by him in reference to the conduct of the Police Magistrate at Narrabri? 2. If so, by whom were such made, and the nature thereof? 3. Has the matter been dealt with by the Attorney-General?"

Sir JAMES MARTIN replied,—1. Yes; two complaints. 2. One by Mr. Reuben, and the other by the Rev. Mr. Davis. The first was a complaint of the irregular manner in which the Police Magistrate attended to his duties. The other was a complaint of the non-payment of £2 10s., received for clergyman's stipend. 3. In both cases the Police Magistrate was called upon to explain, and his explanation was considered sufficient.

THE SOUTHERN ROAD.

Mr. MORRICE asked the Secretary for Public Works,—"1. For what purpose have the Government placed all those toll-gates on the Southern Road from Sydney to Goulburn, and exacting tolls? 2. Is it to compel the inhabitants of the South country to comply with the exorbitant charges laid on by the Railway Commissioner in the transit of goods by rail? 3. Is it the intention of the Government to put in repair that portion of the road, and keep it so? 4. Are the Government aware that nearly all the bridges and culverts on that road, particularly that at Paddy's River, are very much out of repair, and in a most dangerous state? 5. Will the tolls taken at these gates pay for building new toll-houses, gates, and salary of an officer at each gate?"

Mr. BYRNES replied: 1 and 2, to obtain revenue to keep the roads in repair; 3, as far as the tolls will admit; 4, the Government is not aware that any culverts are dangerous for ordinary light traffic; the old bridge at Paddy's River is not safe for heavy traffic, but the Government is not disposed to place a sum of money on the Estimates to replace it; 5, it is anticipated they will; the expenditure for huts and gates to meet the case has been of the most inexpensive character.

THE BORDER DUTIES.

Mr. MACLEAY asked the Premier,—"Is it the intention of the Government to collect duties along the Murray frontier, from and after the 1st day of February next, in the event of the Victorian Government declining to accede to any terms more favourable to New South Wales than those offered by the Victorian delegates in the Intercolonial Conference, on the 29th day of September?"

Sir JAMES MARTIN replied,—This Government is most anxious to make a new agreement with the Governments of Victoria and South Australia in reference to the Border duties. In the event, however, of such an agreement not being made before the 1st of February next, the Government will be compelled to take the necessary steps to collect the duties imposed by law upon goods imported into the colony across or by way of the River Murray.

SENIOR-CONSTABLE TANT.

Mr. FARNELL, on behalf of Mr. Driver, asked the Colonial Secretary,—"1. When was senior-constable Tant allowed to resign or retire from the police force? 2. Why was he allowed to retire, and how long had he been in the service?"

Mr. ROBERTSON replied: 1. Senior-constable Tant was reported to the Inspector-General of Police as unfit for further service in the police force on the 29th November, 1870. The Police Medical Board found that he suffered from disease of the brain. From June, 1870, to January, 1871, he was incapable of performing any duty, yet he received during that period four months' full pay and four months' half pay. 2. For the reasons above given he was allowed to retire. He joined the force on the 13th January, 1856.

PETITIONS.

Mr. WINDEYER presented a petition from the trustees of the various cemeteries at the Necropolis, against the Cemeteries Regulation Bill.

Mr. S. BROWN presented a petition from the Standing Committee of the Church of England Synod for the diocese of Sydney, against the Cemeteries Regulation Bill.

The petitions were received.

PAPERS.

Mr. LORD laid on the table of the House the Estimates of the Ways and Means of the Government for 1872; also, general abstract of bank liabilities and assets for the quarter ending September of the present year.

It was ordered that the documents be printed.

MINERAL LEASES.—ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. TERRY moved the adjournment of the House, in order to bring before the Government the fact that people in the Northern districts were making serious complaints with regard to the insufficient facilities afforded by the Government for persons to take up mining leases. Perhaps the hon. Minister for Lands could inform the House as to the number of leases that have been taken up, and what steps the Government intended to take in future with regard to these mining leases. It was very important that the mineral resources of the country should be developed, and he hoped the Government would do all it could to enable persons to develop them.

Mr. WILSON said he was much obliged to the hon. member for affording him an opportunity of giving some explanation with regard to mineral leases. He had seen several paragraphs lately in the newspapers complaining of the Government. The hon. member courteously informed him that he intended to bring the subject under the notice of the House, and he (Mr. Wilson) had had a statement prepared; and he could not do better, he thought, than read it to the House. It would be seen that the difficulty had arisen from the large number of applications that had been made for mineral leases. The statistics he was going to read to the House referred only to mineral leases in the Northern districts. The following was a return of the mineral leases in the county of Gough, Hardinge, and Clarke, selected since the 7th September, 1871, for the purpose of working for tin and minerals other than coal and gold:—On the 7th September, 2 selections were applied for, and instructions for measuring were issued to Mr. District-surveyor Greaves on the 23rd September; on the 11th September, 3 selections were applied for, and instructions for measuring were issued on the 23rd; on the 12th September, 3 selections were applied for, and instructions for measuring were issued on the 23rd; on the 14th September, 2 selections were applied for, and instructions for measuring were issued on the 23rd; on the 20th September, 2 selections were applied for, and instructions for measuring were issued on the 23rd; on the 3rd October, 1 selection was applied for, and instructions for measuring were issued on the 6th October; on the 7th October, 3 selections were applied for, and instructions for measuring were issued on the 11th; on the 9th October, 5 selections were applied for, and instructions for measuring were issued on the 12th; on the 13th, 25 selections were applied for, and instructions for measuring were issued on the 20th; on the 17th October, 4 selections were applied for, and instructions for measuring were issued on the 17th November; on the 24th October, 19 selections were applied for, and instructions for measuring were issued on the 30th October; on the 25th October, 2 selections were applied for, and instructions for measuring were issued on the 30th October and 11th November; on the 28th October, 1 selection was applied for, and instructions for measuring were issued on the 30th; on the 30th October, 2 selections were applied for, and instructions for measuring were issued on the 1st and 5th November; on the 31st October, 1 selection was applied for, and instructions for measuring were issued on the 7th November; on the 4th November, 10 selections were applied for, and instructions for measuring were issued on the 8th and 11th November; on the 6th November, 30 selections were applied for, and 24 instructions for measuring were issued on the 13th, and the remainder on the 15th; on the 7th November, 22 selections were applied for, and instructions for measuring were issued on the 15th; on the 8th November, 11 selections were applied for, and instructions for measuring were issued on the 15th; on the 10th November, 12 selections were applied for, and instructions for measuring were issued on the 16th; on the 11th November, 2 selections were applied for, and instructions for measuring were issued on the 16th; on the 13th November, 2 selections were applied for, and instructions for measuring were issued on the 17th; on the 14th November, 2 selections were applied for, and instructions for measuring were issued on the 18th; on the 15th November, 1 selection was applied for, and instructions for measuring were issued on the 17th; on the 16th November, 30 selections were applied for, and instructions for measuring were issued on the 18th and 20th; on the 18th November, 2 selections were applied for, and instructions were issued on the 21st and 22nd November; on the 21st November, 6 selections were applied for, and instructions were issued on the 24th; on the 22nd November, 7 selections were applied for, and instructions for measuring were issued on the 27th; on the 23rd November, 1 selection was applied for, and instructions for measuring were issued on the 27th; on the 24th November, 1 selection was applied for, and instructions for measuring were issued on the 27th; on the 25th November, 2 selections were applied for, and instructions for measuring were issued on the 28th; on the 27th November, 1 selection was applied for, but instructions for measuring have not yet been issued; on the 28th November, 12 selections were applied for, and instructions for measuring were issued on the 1st and 2nd December; on the 29th November, 2 selections were applied for, and instructions for measuring were issued on the 2nd December; on the 1st December, 9 selections were applied for, and instructions for measuring were issued on the 6th; on the 4th December, 8 selections were applied for, and instructions for measuring were issued on the 6th; on the 5th December, 10 selections were applied for, and instructions for measuring were issued on the 7th; on the 6th December, 3 selections were applied for, but instructions for measuring have not yet been issued. There were in all 261 selections applied for since the 7th September last, and it would be seen that instructions were issued within a few days after the receipt of the applications. The Surveyor-General had supplied the following memorandum:—"Five surveyors: Messrs. Greaves, Evans, Simpson, Drummond, and Readett are employed in the measurement of these leases, and the demand for their services is so great that they have been continuously employed in measurements on the ground without delaying for the preparation of plans. The surveys are under the charge of Mr. District Surveyor Greaves, who has shown himself equal to the emergency, and if more surveyors can be employed on the work, he has full authority to apply their services. As the surveys can only take place in the sequence of the applications, more than one surveyor can seldom be employed in the same locality without conflict of interests. He could assure the House again, and hon. members could see from the statement he had given, that every anxiety had been shown by the department to meet any emergency which may have arisen, and he thought there were hon. members who would give him credit for doing so.

Mr. SAMUEL said that, as one of the members interested in tin mining, he could only say that as far as his knowledge went every facility had been given in making surveys, and the surveyors had acted with great promptitude.

Mr. FRASER also bore testimony to the promptness with which the surveys were carried out.

Mr. BAKER said the hon. member who moved the adjournment applied his remarks to mineral leases, but if the answer of the hon. Minister for Lands applied to auriferous leases it certainly was not satisfactory. Vast sums of money had been paid for mineral leases, but the work had never been done by the Government. He spoke now of auriferous leases, and if the hon. gentleman would see that the work was performed on the gold-fields, it would be of very great benefit to the miners of the colony.

Mr. WILSON said the statement only referred to leases for minerals other than gold. [Mr. BAKER: You did not say so.] He would remind the hon. member for the Southern Gold-fields that these applications for auriferous leases were scattered over an immense tract of country, and it was difficult to have them surveyed at a short notice. Surveyors had been appointed for the duty, and when the matter was brought under notice instructions were given by the Government. In every case the application at once received the attention of the department.

Mr. R. FORSTER pointed out that tin ore was frequently found on gold-fields [Mr. WILSON: Hear, hear]; and some difficulty arose some time ago in consequence of parties seeking to take possession of the land which had been taken up by gold miners for gold mining purposes because tin ore was there. He desired to draw attention to the matter because there was a tract of table land towards Grafton where quartz reefs were being discovered almost daily, and he fully believed that the day was not far distant when it would be as rich a gold district as any in New South Wales. He thought it was most important that a surveyor should be appointed to that particular locality. If difficulties should arise it would be impossible for the Gold Commissioner to deal with them, as he was too far away, and the injury contemplated would be effected before he could act. There was great dissatisfaction there on account of the want of a mining surveyor.

The motion for adjournment was negatived.

ALLEGED ENCROACHMENT UPON MR. CLOSE'S PROPERTY.

Mr. LEE moved,—"That there be laid on the table of this House copies of all correspondence that may have taken place, together with any plans in reference thereto, between R. C. Close, Esquire, Wollombi, and the Government, with regard to the alleged encroachment upon Mr. Close's property, made by the Government Surveyor, Mr. Bidow, in altering the boundary lines of that property which have existed since 1825."

Carried.

PARRAMATTA GAS COMPANY'S BILL.

Mr. BYRNES moved,—"1. That the bill to incorporate the Parramatta Gas Company (Limited) be referred to a select committee for consideration and report. 2. That such committee consist of Mr. Farnell, Mr. Driver, Mr. Wearne, Mr. Lackey, Mr. Piddington, Mr. Tunks, Mr. Allen, Mr. Terry, Mr. Lucas, and the mover."

Carried.

MESSAGE.

Mr. SPEAKER announced the receipt of a message from the Legislative Council, returning the bill to authorise the resumption of certain dedicated Crown lands, without amendment.

MARRIED WOMEN'S PROPERTY BILL (No. 1).

The House went into committee to consider this bill.

The following clauses were agreed to without discussion or amendment:—"1. Earnings, &c. of married women to be deemed their own property;" "2, Deposits in savings banks by married woman to be deemed her separate property;" "3, Provisions for married woman's property in Government securities;" "4, The like for married woman's property in joint stock companies;" "5, The like for married woman's property in a society;" "6, Provision where investment, &c., made by means of husband's money;" "7, Deposits in fraud of creditors void."

In clause 8, which was as follows:—"Where any woman married after the passing of this Act shall, during her marriage, become entitled to any personal property, or to any real estate, or rent, or proceeds of sale thereof, distributable under the 'Real Estate of Intestates Distribution Act of 1862,' as next of kin, or one of the next of kin of an intestate, or to any sum of money under any deed or will, such property shall, subject to the trusts of any settlement affecting the same, but limited in respect to any money acquired by deed or will, to the sum of two hundred pounds, belongs to her for her separate use, and her receipts alone shall be a good discharge for the same."

Mr. R. FORSTER moved the omission of the words "but limited in respect to any money acquired by deed or will to the sum of two hundred pounds." He did not see why there should be any limit. The object of the bill was to prevent as far as possible a husband acting unjustly towards his wife. A woman might perhaps save £200, or even £300 in a single year, and why should she only be protected to that extent? If they were to do justice at all, let them do complete justice. He did not know whether there was any restriction in the English Act, but if there were, there was no reason why it should be adopted here. He would rather vote against the clause altogether than support it as it stood. In America and various other countries, the principle that a woman should have entire control over her person and property was already recognised.

Mr. WINDEYER said it might appear that an arbitrary amount had been fixed; but the hon. member for the Northern Gold-fields had entirely misconceived the object of the clause, which was intended simply to affect money coming to a married woman under a will. The reason for fixing this sum was to be found in the practice of the Court of Chancery in vesting money in a married woman. They must fix some amount if they took the same view of the object of the bill as he did. He did not contemplate making such an alteration in the position of a man and wife that if she came into possession of a sum of say £20,000, she should have it entirely free from the control of her husband. The bill was intended to protect the earnings of married women, and did not deal with large sums. He intended to move the addition of a proviso to the clause, so that if a person chose to leave a large sum to a married woman, to her absolute control, she should have it. He did not go to the same length as the hon. member for the Northern Gold-Fields—he had not put a married woman in the position of a *femme sole*. For those reasons he did not think it desirable to adopt the amendment, which would destroy the policy of the bill.

Mr. STEWART said if he understood the hon. Solicitor-General aright, he was quite willing to give women a portion of their rights, but not all; and the reason he gave was incomprehensible. If money were left to a woman, she had a right to the whole of it. (Hear, hear.) If the amendment were agreed to, he should be compelled to vote against the third reading of the bill.

Mr. HART thought that they were fighting with shadows. When wills were drawn leaving property to a married woman, a proviso was always inserted that it was not to be subject to the control or debts of her husband. There was therefore no necessity for limiting the amount. He would support the amendment.

Mr. STEPHEN said that the clause seemed to him to be most absurd as it now stood. A married woman might become entitled to a thousand pounds provided her husband died intestate, but, if the money was left to her by deed or will, the law was to step in and say that she should have only £200 of it!

Mr. LUCAS said that the Solicitor-General stated that when we were more advanced we might do justice; but he was in favour of doing justice now, when we had an opportunity of dealing with the question. He should certainly vote for omitting the words, and, unless the bill was altered very much, he should not vote for the third reading.

Mr. R. FORSTER did not think that we ought to be guided by the action taken by the Court of Chancery, which limited the amount to £200, and which had done that in modification of the common law.

Mr. WINDEYER consented to omit the words.

Mr. BUCHANAN thought that the Solicitor-General had little faith in the principle of the bill he advocated. If it was right for a woman to hold property at all, he contended that she had a right to hold all the property she could get.

The motion for the omission of the words was agreed to, and the clause, as amended, was passed.

Clause 9 was agreed to in the following form:—"In any question between a husband and his wife or between her and any creditor of her husband as to the ownership of any property claimed under this Act, or invested or held as the separate property of the wife, either party may apply in a summary way to a Judge of the Supreme Court, and thereupon the Judge may issue such process and make such order, direct such inquiry, and award such costs as he shall think fit. Provided that every order made by such Judge shall be subject to appeal, in the same manner as the order of the same Judge made in a pending suit would have been. And the Judge may, if he thinks fit, hear the application in his private room."

The 11th clause, "As to insurance of a husband for the benefit of his wife," was verbally amended and passed.

Clause 12, "Where married women may maintain action," after two verbal amendments, was agreed to.

Clause 13, "Husband not liable for wife's debts before marriage," was agreed to.

Clause 14, "Saving clause."

Mr. WINDEYER proposed to add a proviso to the effect that where a wife shall have separate property available towards her maintenance, the fact may be taken into consideration in determining the extent of the husband's liabilities in respect to the maintenance of his wife.

After some observations from Mr. S. C. BROWN, Mr. WINDEYER consented not to press the amendment, and, by mistake, the clause was negatived instead of the proviso only.

Mr. R. FORSTER proposed the following new clause, to stand as clause 16 of the bill,—"Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to affect any of the provisions of the Statute thirteen Elizabeth, chapter five, and twenty-seventh Elizabeth, chapter four, or to render valid any conveyance or transfer of property of any kind whatsoever, which would be invalid under any law now or hereafter in force relating to insolvency." He explained that this was, with the exception of a single sentence, the first clause of the bill which he submitted to the House. He desired to raise the question as to whether it was or was not desirable that a married woman should be permitted to hold real property as well as personal property. When we were legislating upon a question of such great importance, he could not see any reason for not according to the woman the right to hold real property. Before a woman was married she could hold real property and deal with it; and why, he asked, should she be deprived of that power simply because she got married. One would suppose that after marriage she would have the greater right to have invested in her all her real estate. Cases had been known to occur where a husband, on becoming possessed of the power to deal with the rents arising from his wife's real estate, had expended the money upon a concubine, leaving the wife without any assistance whatever. And he thought there could not be two opinions that the law which permitted that was an unjust law. Hon. members might think this a novel piece of legislation. But he might state that a law of the character he now proposed had been in existence for the last fifteen or twenty years in the United States. And amongst the gentlemen who gave evidence before a select committee of the English House of Commons were some of the first statesmen and lawyers of the United States; and they expressed their opinion that the law was found to work admirably, and had no tendency to cause dissension between man and wife. He was informed that a similar law had been in existence for a long time past in Russia, France, Prussia, and Germany. A bill, containing a similar provision to that which he had moved, had also passed the House of Commons; and when it was in the House of Lords, the Lord-Chancellor, Lord Cairns, Lord Penzance, and others spoke in favour of it. But a dissolution of the Parliament prevented the measure being carried into law. It was said that in legislating upon such important questions, we ought not to go in advance of England. He contended that the circumstances of England and the colony were totally different. In a place like England it was necessary to be very cautious in legislating, but circumstances were quite different here, and we had the advantage of considering what had been done in the mother country, and mould our laws accordingly. He did not see why they should not allow a woman control over real as well as personal property. He submitted that there was no reason for the distinction, while on the other hand there was every reason for such a provision. He believed the Parliament of Victoria showed its wisdom in passing such a law, and he thought New South Wales ought to pass such a measure.

Mr. LUCAS should like to know what they were about to vote for. (Hear, hear.) Here was a new clause being proposed, and no time given to consider it. They were asked to vote upon a question they knew nothing about. He thought it was nothing but fair, when new clauses were proposed which might alter the whole bill, hon. members should have time to consider them, and not be called upon to vote blindfold on such matters.

Mr. WINDEYER said that he had a prior amendment to propose to stand clause 13.

Mr. LUCAS hoped the hon. member would let them see the clause before asking hon. members to vote for it.

Mr. WINDEYER said it appeared to him that the best course to take would be to postpone the amendment and have it printed. (Hear, hear.) He moved,—"That the Chairman leave the chair, report progress, and ask leave to sit again on Wednesday next."

The motion was carried, the House resumed, progress was reported, and leave given to sit again on Wednesday next.

The House adjourned at a quarter to 7 o'clock until 4 o'clock on the following day.

CORRECTION.—The remarks attributed to Mr. Webb in our Parliamentary report published yesterday, were made by Mr. Leary.

NEW NOTICES.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8.

Mr. Samuel to ask the Colonial Treasurer,—Referring to the following statement in the Colonial Treasurer's Financial Statement,—"I may here mention that I have taken the necessary steps for having this local loan quoted in the official list of the London Stock Exchange. Having conformed to all the conditions of that institution, I feel satisfied my application will not only be favourably considered but complied with,"—Will the Colonial Treasurer state what are the steps he has taken, and what are the conditions of the London Stock Exchange to which he refers. Will he at once lay the papers and correspondence upon the table of this House?

Mr. Samuel to ask the Colonial Treasurer,—Out of what fund, and from what moneys, was the actual cash deficiency of £369,877 7s. 3d., stated by the Colonial Treasurer in his financial statement to have existed on the 31st October last, paid?

Mr. Samuel to ask the Colonial Treasurer,—1. What was the rate of exchange paid by the Government on the £350,000 remitted to England to meet the engagements falling due on the 31st December, 1871, and 1st January, 1872? 2. From what fund and from what moneys was this amount of £350,000 obtained?

Mr. Brookes to ask,—Whether there is any truth in the statement, published in the *Empire* newspaper, on Tuesday last, to the effect that his Honor Sir Alfred Stephen, is about to retire from the Bench, and that Sir James Martin is likely to be his successor; and, if so, will there be any objection to lay upon the table of this House any correspondence that may have passed, or any minutes or memoranda that may be in possession of the Government relative to the matter.

Mr. Buchanan to ask the Secretary for Public Works,—1. What are the duties of the stationmaster at Mount Victoria? 2. Is it true that the stationmaster at Mount Victoria travels in the capacity of inspector between Mount Victoria and Rydal? 3. Is there not a regularly appointed inspector to perform this duty?

Mr. Hill to ask the Colonial Secretary,—Why it is the borough of Ashfield has not been proclaimed as a municipality, in accordance with the prayer of a petition signed by 200 residents; and how soon will such proclamation take place?

Mr. Nowlan to ask the Secretary for Lands,—1. Has compensation been made by the Government, under Clause 8 of the Imported Stock Act of 1871, for the destruction (on the 15th April last) of a valuable cow imported per ship Winefred, and supposed to have been affected by vesicular aptha, or foot and mouth disease; if not, why? 2. What balance was at the credit of the Cattle Disease Fund on the 1st of July, 1871? 3. Will the Government place a sum on the Estimates as compensation for destruction of the cow above referred to, should it not have already been paid?

Mr. S. Brown to move,—That the petition presented by him in December, from the Standing Committee of the Synod of the Church of England in the Diocese of Sydney, relative to the Cemeteries Regulation Bill, be printed.

Mr. Windeyer to move,—That the petition presented by him on the 7th December, from Trustees of the various cemeteries at the Necropolis at Haslem's Creek, relative to the Cemeteries Regulation Bill, be printed.

Mr. Hart to move,—1. That Loder's Estate Bill be referred to a select committee for consideration and report. 2. That such committee consist of Mr. Allen, Mr. Bell, Mr. Dodds, Mr. Fitzpatrick, Mr. Lackey, Mr. Morrice, Mr. Moses, Mr. Windeyer, and the mover.

KEMBLE'S OPINION OF FRENCH ACTING.—He (Kemble) determined to go abroad—perhaps in imitation of Garrick—and thus make his absence felt. He also proposed studying the French and Spanish stage. His friend Heathcote was his travelling companion, and it is interesting to find that he went out of his way to visit his old college at Douai. But he found the house broken up, the English all gone. He had not the heart to go up to his old room. At Paris he put up at the Hotel de Courland, in the Place de la Concorde. He described Paris as "a scene of magnificence, filth, pleasure, poverty, gaiety, distress, virtue, and vice." The English of distinction in Paris overwhelmed him with attention. Lords Egremont and Holland, "who live most splendidly," insisted on his dining with them nearly every day. Talma was anxious to see "Pizarro," to try if it could be fitted to the French stage. On his return Kemble frankly confessed that he was not struck by the "grand style" of the French stage. But like every one who has seen real French playing, he was impressed by the amazing finish and nature of the French comedians. He noted also the means by which this was brought about, and described to his friend Sir Walter Scott with admiration the humble subordination of every one to the interest of the piece. In England, he said every one must be a bashaw or pasha, as though they were in Eastern countries; and he told how his attention had been attracted, behind the scenes at one of the French theatres, by an actor who was earnestly practising a single speech in every inflection, and was told that this was an inferior actor of the class we call "supernumerary." Such lessons are valuable even to the greatest actors.—"*The Kembles*," by *Percy Fitzgerald*.

DRAPERY, Clothing, Hats, Matting, &c.—We are requested to draw attention to Messrs. Chas. Moore and Co.'s important sale of a large variety of the abovenamed goods ex Ben Lomond, at their sale rooms, Pitt-street, this day, commencing at 11 o'clock.—ADV.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—THURSDAY, 7TH DECEMBER.

SITTINGS IN BANCO.

BEFORE Sir ALFRED STEPHEN, C.J., Mr. Justice HARGRAVE, and Mr. JUSTICE CHEEKE.

IN RE CHAMBERS, GENTLEMAN, ONE, &C.—ATTACHMENT.

In this case there had been a postponement until to-day, at the instance of the respondent, a solicitor, who was under recognisances to appear and receive judgment, having been reported by the proper officer of the Court as in contempt for disobedience of an order for the rendering of accounts, &c. Mr. Chambers had been examined *viva voce*, before the full Court last term, in explanation of the matter forming the subject of the application, and which had resulted in the making of such order. The case had stood over with a view to an arrangement, but it had been found impossible, it was stated, to effect any such arrangement; and the respondent, although bound to appear, was not, in fact present.

Mr. Darley, who appeared for the applicant, consented to a further postponement for a week, on which day, if the respondent failed to appear, he (Mr. Darley) would be prepared with the proper affidavit to support a further application to the Court for the assertion of the applicant's rights.

Order for postponement accordingly.

EXPARTE HASSALL AND ANOTHER IN RE WARD—MANDAMUS.

This was an application for a mandamus to be directed to the Registrar-General, requiring him to register under the Real Property Act a transfer by mortgagees of the interest of a mortgagor sold and transferred, as for default by such mortgagor.

Mr. Darley appeared in support of the application. The Solicitor-General appeared, on behalf of the Registrar-General, to submit to any order which the Court might make, but, at the same time, to offer reasons why a mandamus ought not, as he conceived, to be granted.

The question was whether the Registrar-General was compellable, under the Real Property Act, to register a transfer made, under the circumstances here stated, on a sale by the mortgagees after, as was declared, two months' continuing default by the mortgagor; or, whether such Registrar-General had a right to refuse to register until he was fully satisfied as to the continuing default. There were provisions in the Real Property Act to the effect that, a mortgagee (of a registered mortgage) after one calendar month's default in payment of interest, might give a month's notice of an intention to sell unless payment was made in the interim; and if there was a continuing default after the expiry of such second month might actually sell. The transfer to be made on such sale was to be registered by the Registrar-General on a statutory declaration of the facts. In this case there had been a registered mortgage of certain property by a Mr. Dodds, to Messrs. Hassell and Roberts, for £500. There had been a default as to one quarter's interest—£8 15s.—and the month's notice of an intention to sell if such default continued had been given by the mortgagees. Afterwards, and when two quarters' interest was due, there had been a tender of £8 10s. for the second of these quarters by Mrs. Dodds, it being contended by her that the first quarter's interest had been paid by cheque, while it appeared from the statement on behalf of the mortgagees that such cheque had been given for costs. The £8 10s. was not accepted. No further tender was made, and the property was advertised for sale. After an unsuccessful attempt had been actually made to sell it in pursuance of the advertisements, Mrs. Dodds made a tender of the two quarters' interest—£17 10s.; but was told that costs had been incurred with a view to a sale, which costs must also be paid. It did not appear that there had been any actual demand for payment of such costs beyond this, or any statement of their amount. On the other hand there had been no tender beyond the offer, just named, of the £17 10s. for two quarters' interest. The property had been subsequently sold for £300, and application had been made to the Registrar-General, supported by a statutory declaration of the facts. No caveat had been lodged by the mortgagor. The Registrar-General had, however, declined to grant the certificate of registration, not being satisfied as to the continuing default. The real points at issue were, whether, on the construction of the Real Property Act, the Registrar-General was bound to grant the certificate of registration on mere proof that default had actually been made, or whether he could consider all the equities of the case; and, if so, whether, on the facts stated, and in the absence of a caveat, he could refuse the registration and certificate.

The Court reserved judgment.

SPECIAL SITTING FOR THE TRIAL OF CAUSES.

Before Mr. Justice FAUCETT and a jury of four.

SCHOFIELD V. HARRISKY.

The trial of this case again lasted the whole day without being concluded.

ERRATUM.—The heading, "Cook and another v. Slade," in the report in Wednesday's *Herald* of the Supreme Court proceedings on the previous day, should have been "Cohen and another v. Slade."

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE Mr. District Court Judge DOWLING.

COGHLAN V. FAULKES.

This was an action brought by Thomas Coghlan against John Faulkes for work done and materials supplied. Plaintiff claimed £5. Verdict for defendant.

FLANAGAN V. SUMMERS.

This was an action between W. J. Flanagan and Rebecca Summers for goods sold and delivered. The claim was for £3 6s. 3d. Verdict for the plaintiff.

BUCHANAN V. BRIGHTON.

This was an action between John Buchanan and James Brighton for goods sold and delivered. Verdict for plaintiff, £2 10s.

CARDWELL V. BUTLER.

An action for agistment, the sum claimed by Thomas Cardwell against Mr. Butler. The sum claimed was £1 12s. Verdict for the defendant.

HUFFINGTON AND OTHERS V. FIELDING.

This was an action for the recovery of rent for a house in Redfern. Arthur Huffington, William Matthew Hutchinson Gibbons, and Richard Hutchinson Roberts were the plaintiffs, and Andrew Fielding the defendant. Plaintiffs claimed £4 12s. 6d., for use and occupation. Verdict for plaintiffs.

HUFFINGTON AND OTHERS V. STAINTON.

This was another action, brought by the same parties as in the preceding case, against Samuel Stainton, for the use and occupation of a house. Plaintiffs claimed £10. Verdict for plaintiffs, £7. Mr. S. C. Brown for plaintiffs, and Mr. W. Roberts for defendant.

M'KENNA V. TIGHE.

This was an action brought by Stephen M'Kenna against Austin Tighe, for goods sold and delivered and detenue. The matter in dispute was the ownership of a watch and chain. The plaintiff swore he had only lent the articles to defendant; defendant, that plaintiff had given them to him. Amount claimed was £6 10s. Verdict for defendant. Mr. Yarnton for plaintiff; Mr. H. Driver for defendant.

BOROUGH OF ST. LEONARDS V. GUISE.

This was an action to recover £3 for rates due to the borough of St. Leonards. The defendant appeared as the captain of the St. Leonards Rifle Corps. The defence set up under the Act was that the land assessed for was exempt from local taxation, being in the occupation of the defendant for Government purposes. The action was brought by the Corporation of the borough to ascertain whether the occupier or the actual proprietor was the liable party. The Judge held that the land referred to, being occupied for Government purposes, was not liable, and therefore gave a verdict for the defendant.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE the CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

Plans of distribution were confirmed in the estates of Richard W. Cox, Alexander Cameron, Edward M'Menamin, William M. Clarke, Edward Miner, and Albert G. Gyulay.

In re Henry Parkes, Mr. Mackenzie mentioned that an objection had been filed to the plan of distribution. Mr. Davis afterwards moved for a rule nisi calling on the official assignee and the landlord to show cause why the plan should not be amended by altering the dividend to said landlord as concurrent only, and why wages due to clerk should not be preferent. Rule granted, returnable on Thursday next. The plan also stands over until the 14th.

Creditors directions were ratified in the estates of Thomas S. Lumley, William Grey, Mortimer Sullivan, David Burgess, and Peter S. Mackenzie.

Mr. Humphery applied as to directions given him in re Edmund Geggin. The second and third directions were ratified; but not the first.

His Honor appointed Thursday next for hearing official assignees as to accounts and plans in arrear.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Friday, December 8, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Australian Paper Company (limited), third meeting; Henry Clay Burnell, adjourned special, for proof of debt from the 3rd ultimo; Charles Williams, first or only meeting; William Jones, first or only meeting; Robert Fletcher, first or only meeting; William Ringland, first or only meeting; Stephen Henry Dent, first or only meeting; John Frank Baker, special, for proof of debt.

Friday, December 8, at 11 a.m., before the District Commissioner: David Baillie, first or only meeting, at Bathurst; Henry Bennett, special, for proof of debt, at Mudgee; Henry Bennett, special, for examination of witnesses, at Mudgee.

APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES.

Tuesday, December 12, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Richard Flook, Richard Yeo, Harry Hare, Thomas Field, James Midson, Moses Moss. Re Thame, Walker, and exparte William Walker, judgment on certificate application re William Thulisius Johnson, judgment on certificate application; re John Britty North, judgment on certificate application.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE the Mayor and the Police Magistrate, with Messrs. Thompson, Penfold, Cohen, Thornton, Birrell, Smithers, and Neale.

Seven persons were fined for drunkenness.

James Mackenzie, charged with having stolen three coats, valued at 20s., the property of Thomas Hart, elected to be tried by this Court, and pleaded guilty. To be imprisoned three months.

The Police Magistrate was occupied the greater part of the day in the investigation of a case in which three boys, of ages from 9 to 14, were charged with having committed a felonious assault, with intent, &c., upon a girl of under 10 years of age, but in which the evidence was not sufficient to carry the case any further.

On the summons paper were three cases. One was dismissed; in another a warrant was issued for the apprehension of the defendant; and in the third John Myers was fined 5s. for assaulting Isaac Brockstayne.

WATER POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate, and Messrs. Oatley, Josephson, Charlton, and Tucker.

Several persons were punished for drunkenness.

Charles Dorey, charged as a deserter from H.M.S Blanche, was brought before the Court by detectives Campbin and Elliott. He pleaded guilty and was remanded to gaol.

Ephraim Andrews, John Shay, and William Abbott, brought up for vagrancy, were sent to gaol for one month each.

Gavin Weir was charged by Henry Wolfe with using threatening language on board the ship Duke of Sutherland. Defendant was bound over in one surety of £20 and two in £10 each to keep the peace for six months. Mr. Lowe for complainant, Mr. Pigott for defendant.

Bridget Stanley was fined 20s., with an alternative of seven days' gaol.

SUMMONS SHEET.—There were five cases on the summons sheet. In Finch v. Finch, for wife desertion, an order was made for the payment of 10s. per week for twelve months—first payment on Monday next. Henry Labat, charged with being of unsound mind, was sent to the Receiving-house, Darlinghurst. The remaining cases were struck out in the absence of the parties.

SYDNEY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

SPECIAL MEETING.

A SPECIAL meeting of the City Council was held shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at the Town-hall, Wynyard-square. There were present—The Mayor, and Aldermen Merriman, Macintosh, Oatley, Moore, Sutherland, Woods, Raphael, Roseby, Green, Murphy, Day, Kippax, Goold, Palmer, and Linsley.

MINUTES.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read by the Town Clerk, and duly confirmed.

INTRODUCTION OF ALDERMEN.

Alderman RAPHAEL asked whether it was not usual, at the first meeting of Council after the annual election, to introduce the newly elected Aldermen.

The MAYOR replied that it was the usual course.

The new Aldermen, and those re-elected, were severally introduced by their fellow representatives in each ward.

BATHS AT WOOLLOOMOOLOO BAY.

Alderman PALMER said that he wished to speak in reference to a paragraph which had appeared in the *Herald* relating to the public baths at Woolloomooloo Bay. He had gone down to the baths that morning with the intention of plunging into the briny; but on seeing their exposed condition, he had refrained from doing so. He must say that the writer of the paragraph had had great cause for complaint. But perhaps most people were not aware that tenders had been called for repairs to the baths and their vicinity, and that the materials were even then on the ground. At present, anyone passing by on the road above would be able to see people taking "headers" at the baths. Perhaps the Mayor would explain the matter, for the benefit of the citizens.

The MAYOR said that tenders had been accepted for repairs at the place to which Alderman Palmer had alluded. He understood that the works were then in progress.

ALLOWANCE TO MAYOR FOR THE YEAR 1872.

Alderman WOODS moved,—"That the sum of £800 be the allowance for the Mayor of the city for the year 1872." He believed that his opinions in reference to this matter were pretty well known. He thought the sum was due to the Mayor as compensation for a very great loss of time. He would not say anything in support of the motion, as he did not believe it to be necessary. The less they discussed a matter of this kind the more he believed it would redound to their credit.

Alderman RAPHAEL rose up.

The TOWN CLERK said Alderman Goold had seconded the resolution.

Alderman RAPHAEL, who contended that he had seconded the resolution, continued: He said he should second the resolution of Alderman Woods. The sum of £800 was not too much of an allowance to the gentleman who held the office of Mayor. He considered it to be the interest of the colony that they should receive an allowance. It appeared to him that they had allowed this colony to be superseded by her younger sister Victoria, instead of doing their duty in keeping New South Wales up to the mark. (Hear, hear.) He would like to see such a sum given to the Mayor as should keep up the honour and dignity of the city. (Hear, hear.) £800 was no doubt a considerable amount. He, however, believed, that the office of Mayor should be upheld in a manner worthy of this city.

Alderman MURPHY wished to know whether Alderman Raphael was addressing the chair.

Alderman RAPHAEL said that he was addressing the chair. He did not think that the Mayor would wish to have him always staring at him. He contended that they had a right to uphold the honour and dignity of this young country. They should not allow themselves to play second fiddle to any of the other Australian colonies. (Hear, hear.) He did not altogether agree with Alderman Woods. He did not think that any one came into the Council that was not prepared to spend his time in the interests of the citizens, and fill the position to the best of his endeavours. The Mayor should have such entertainments as should be alike creditable to himself and the city at large. He did not believe in their having too much drink at such entertainments (hear, hear); as that he knew to be objectionable to a great many. Nor did he believe they should have too much to drink on such occasions. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) But he was of opinion that this colony should not be behind the other colonies in this matter. (Hear, hear.) The Mayor was expected to be prepared to receive in an honourable manner those who might come among them. He should second the resolution of Alderman Woods. Whoever the gentleman might be who should fill the office of Mayor for 1872, they should enable him to fill it with all honour and credit. Hear, hear.)

Alderman DAY said that he should not detain them after the able lecture of Alderman Raphael. His mind had always been made up on this matter; and he had much pleasure in proposing,—"That the Mayor for 1872 should receive £1000 per year." He had always been of opinion that the Mayor should be allowed that sum.

Alderman OATLEY supported the original motion.

Alderman MOORE seconded Mr. Day's motion for £1000 per year. He had gone through the work of a Mayor and knew what it was. (Hear, hear.) And even if they were to give the Mayor a residence in an additional storey to the new Town Hall, he thought they should be prepared to grant the same allowance. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) He hardly thought that the sum of £1000 was more than half enough to pay the expenses of a Mayor; and he believed there were some of the Aldermen in the room who were of the same opinion. If they might think it necessary to have a third story to the New Town Hall as a residence for a Mayor he should vote for it.

Alderman OATLEY did not think that any one would support such a ridiculous motion as that now proposed to them. (Hear, hear and laughter.) This was not a proper time for them to be increasing their expenditure. Former Mayors had found the allowance given them quite sufficient to support the dignity of their office with satisfaction to themselves and the public.

Alderman GOOLD said he would vote for £800. He had had no reason to change his former opinion on this subject.

Alderman ROSEBY said that he would support the original proposition. He had had a resolution for £800 already prepared which he should have moved, had not another Alderman done so. He considered that they would be compelled for some time to play second fiddle to Melbourne in the sister colony (hear, hear) even though Alderman Raphael had said that we should not do so. He (Alderman Roseby) believed that they allowed the Mayor of Melbourne £2000 per year, to keep up the dignity of his office; but owing to the state of our finances, and the great demand for improvements to the city, £800 was as much as we could afford to give. He did not think that sum was too small. The Mayor would be able to fulfil his duties as well with that allowance as with a larger.

Alderman PALMER believed that Aldermen Roseby and Goold were like himself of the new blood. On the last occasion he had supported the reduction of the Mayor's allowance to £800; and he had had no reason to change the opinion he then held. (Hear, hear.)

Alderman Sutherland said that he should support the resolution for £1000 per annum. (Hear, hear.) He had always supported that sum in the Council. (Hear, hear.) He did not consider that it was too much to give to the Mayor of this city; or to any gentleman who might fill that position. The citizens of Sydney, and no doubt the aldermen, wished that the Mayor should fill the chair in a proper manner. A great many people talked of retrenchment. But he would tell them that it was in the power of the Mayor to save as much in one week, if he set his mind to it, as would represent the whole amount of his salary. (Hear, hear.) A Mayor, if so inclined, could throw away £4000, without much difficulty. (Hear, hear.) They should be prepared to give £1000 to a man who would devote his time to the citizens' work and give a proper reception to such respectable and honest men as might come here as visitors. (Hear, hear.) There were many foreign visitors that came here who were a disgrace to Sydney.

Alderman RAPHAEL: Do you mean princes?

Alderman SUTHERLAND: He meant vagabonds. Some of these foreign visitors they thought were great men, but they had been taken in.

Alderman RAPHAEL: Do you mean those that come to the colony?

Alderman SUTHERLAND: Yes. He did not allude to those who left the colony. The law could deal with them in the places to which they had gone. The foreign visitors had taken a good deal from them, and had given nothing in return.

Alderman LINSLEY said that he had come into the Council on the grounds of economy and retrenchment. (Hear, hear.) He should not vote for an increase of the present allowance (hear, hear); but he should support the motion for the £800. (Hear, hear.)

Alderman MACINTOSH said that he should vote for the lower sum. If the next Mayor attended to his duties as well as the present one he thought they would do very well. Mr. Chapman had, he believed, given more of his time than any gentleman who had sat in the chair before him. (Hear, hear.) Alderman Sutherland, when Mayor, had £800 per year. [Alderman SUTHERLAND: Only £700.] (Laughter.) Alderman Oatley had £700 as Mayor, and there was another gentleman, he forgot what he had. [A voice: Nothing.] If there was any difference the

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gentleman who got nothing did better that year than he did on that in which he received a salary. Those who had the lesser allowances had given as much satisfaction as those who had received larger amounts.

Alderman RAPHAEL thought they should consider the great honour of the office of Mayor.

Alderman MACINTOSH considered the dignity to be chiefly kept up by the merit of the individual who might fill the office.

Alderman GREEN said that he should vote for the lesser sum of £800. (Hear, hear.)

Alderman MERRIMAN also stated that he should support Alderman Woods's motion. He was a candidate for the office of Mayor; but, so far as he was personally concerned, he did not wish to vote for one penny.

Alderman RAPHAEL: Nor do I.

Alderman KIPPAX should vote for £800. If the finances were in a better condition he should vote for a larger sum.

Alderman MURPHY said they were no doubt aware that he had been a rigid economist all through; but he had never advocated cheeseparing. He considered it necessary that they give the Mayor such an allowance as would enable him to keep a table to which he could invite those to whom he might wish to do honour on behalf of the citizens. They had paid a great deal about the reception due to illustrious strangers. (Hear, hear.) One illustrious stranger came to our shores the other day and a fine reception we gave him. We must needs go and pick him in the eye. (Who was he?) Who should he be but the big fish. He hoped they would never be such fools as they had been with regard to illustrious men. Let them treat such men as human beings—respectably, yet simply. The sum they gave to the Mayor was not "pay," but an allowance to assist him in carrying out the hospitalities of the office.

Alderman WOODS said that for many years he had supported £1000 as an allowance to the Mayor. When they put a Mayor into his position, they should see that he would not lose by it. (Hear, hear.) The present Mayor had to devote more time to his work than was required four or five years ago. (Hear, hear.) He had observed that Mr. Chapman was at the Town Hall at 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on occasions when he had called. (Hear, hear.) The Corporation of Melbourne were in a very different position from ours. They had a clean sheet and a large endowment, while we had a debt of £100,000. We had not a shilling but had to be wrung out of the pockets of the citizens. He should vote for £800, and no more.

Alderman MOORE considered the aldermen of Melbourne to be little better than street repairers. We were far beyond them. He did not consider £1000 to be too much for a Mayor of Sydney.

The motion for £800 was passed by a large majority. Four aldermen—Messrs. Moore, Day, Murphy, and Sutherland—voted for the sum of £1000.

The Council rose shortly after 4 o'clock p.m.

PARRAMATTA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

POLICE COURT, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2.—Before Messrs. Langley, Payten, and Fairclough, J.P.'s. J. G. Miller, as agent of Mr. George Oakes, summoned James Cranney for having at 10 o'clock on the night of Sunday, 26th November, clandestinely removed certain goods and chattels, his property, from the house lately occupied by him in George-street, Parramatta, as a tenant of the complainant, with a view of preventing complainant from distraining for rent then due for such premises. Defendant pleaded not guilty. Mr. T. H. Hellyer appeared for the prosecution. In support of the charge Mr. George Oakes the landlord, and Mr. J. Y. Mills, his agent, were examined, as also Frederick Richardson, who resided next door to defendant, and who proved that on the night in question he saw defendant in the act of removing his goods, and he asked him what was the matter, were the bailiffs in his house? Defendant said, "No, but I expect them before 12 o'clock;" the house was cleared of all the furniture. When the case was closed, the Bench (addressing defendant) said, "What have you to say in answer to the charge?" Defendant replied "I had no alternative than remove the things for the sake of my wife and family, and afterwards to go into the Insolvent Court for protection." The defendant was found guilty, and ordered to pay £40, double the value of the goods so removed, to be recovered in a summary way. The case which is the first of its kind in Parramatta, and rare in the colony, created excitement, and will doubtless have the effect of teaching levanting tenants a wholesome lesson.

FIRE.—On Friday evening at about 8 o'clock the stable at the rear of the Commercial Bank premises was found to be on fire. The hay and a portion of the building were destroyed, but not much damage altogether done. Prompt and useful assistance was given by the neighbours, who kept the fire under, until the Fire Brigade with their engine arrived, and, after vigorously exerting themselves, the fire was extinguished. The greatest praise is due to the Brigade for their prompt attention to the call, and the energy they displayed in assisting to put out what might have proved to be a serious fire. The police were also very energetic and rendered good service.

RUNAWAYS.—Faux, one of our cabbies, has been exceedingly unfortunate these two months in the matter for runaways. His horses seem to have taken a fancy to bolting. About six or seven weeks ago, his horses and vehicle were at the railway station, awaiting the arrival of the 7.30 train from Sydney, when they were startled and bolted through Church-street, home driverless, without the slightest damage. On Wednesday evening last, the horses again bolted from the Railway Station, and rushed madly through Church-street, through the Broken-back Bridge toll-gate, and the carriage they were drawing was brought into contact with the railing of the bridge beyond the gate, and smashed to pieces. The horses were not injured seriously. The loss by the accident to Mr. Faux is great.

SALE OF TOLLS.—On Saturday last, at noon, Mr. F. M. Overton, by authority of the Commissioners of the Parramatta Road Trust, sold by public auction, at the Court-house, Parramatta, the lease for one year from 1st January next, of the tolls and dues to be collected at the toll-gate, Broken-back Bridge, to Mr. William Harris (the late lessee), for £322. The amount realized last year was £366—£44 more than the present.

JURY LISTS.—The Jury Lists for the ensuing year are exhibited at the Court-house for inspection. Parties interested either for service as jurors or to be struck off should take notice and comply with the requirements of the Act.

THE RESULT OF A DRUNKEN FREAK.—At the Parramatta Police Court, one day last week, a young man, named Eyles, was brought up on a charge of assaulting an old man named William Forster. From the evidence of complainant it appeared that he and defendant were in Larance's public-house, in Pennant-street, Parramatta, on the night of the 22nd November; that the defendant, who was drunk, struck complainant on the face, upon a part which was affected with cancer. Blood flowed from the cancer, and defendant's hands inoculated with the virus. The defendant was fined £4 13s. 6d. and costs.

POPULAR CONCERTS.—Mr. Alfred M'Manis gave the 12th of a series of popular concerts in the School of Arts, on Monday evening, to a good audience. The programme was choice, and the pieces rendered in excellent style. The Phillips family assisted.

PUBLIC MEETING.—A public meeting in connection with the Prince Alfred Division of the Sons of Temperance, Parramatta, was held in the Parramatta School of Arts, on Tuesday evening last, his Worship the Mayor of Parramatta presiding. There was a good attendance. The following resolutions were carried:—1. Moved by Rev. William Hill, seconded by John Neale, Esq., J.P.,—"That this meeting is fully convinced that the enormous consumption of intoxicating liquors in this colony, and the drunkenness consequent thereon, are the causes of the profligacy, pauperism, lunacy, and crime that prevail, and necessitate a grievous and disproportionate amount of taxation; and believe that these evils are very greatly increased by the present licensing system." Moved by Rev. W. J. Gunther, and seconded by Mr. John Hodgson,—"That in the opinion of this meeting it is just, expedient, and perfectly consistent with constitutional principles that the people should be empowered to protect themselves against so demoralising a system, and that it is desirable to petition the Legislature to enact such a law as would enable the electors of any specified district, by a majority of two-thirds, to restrict the sale of intoxicating liquors within their own locality." The Secretary then read the printed draft of the petition to the Legislative Assembly, which was received with applause. Moved by Mr. Charles Doust, seconded by Mr. John Taylor,—"That this meeting approve of the draft petition now read, and adopts the same as an expression of its views, and authorizes the officers of the several divisions of the Sons of Temperance in Parramatta and others whose co-operation they may obtain, to take charge of the petition, for the purpose of procuring signatures, and forwarding it for presentation by the Hon. James Byrnes." Carried nem. con. A vote of thanks to the Mayor was carried by acclamation.

KIAMA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

A GLOOM was thrown over this township on Thursday afternoon, when information was received that the body of Mr. R. B. Fry, an old and respected resident of Kiama had been seen floating in the water below Kendall's Cliff. Constable Chisholm was first on the spot. A large number of persons immediately proceeded thither, but it was found impossible to get the body from the land side. Subsequently a boat was manned by Captain Stobo and others, and they rowed to the mouth of the cave where the body was floating, and succeeded with great difficulty in getting it into the boat. Life was pronounced extinct by Dr. Tarrant. Mr. Fry had been a resident of the district for about thirty-seven years, and was a magistrate, and formerly Coroner for many years. Mr. Fry was sixty-five years of age. A coroner's inquest was held on Friday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, before Mr. Henry Connell, J.P., district coroner, and a jury of twelve. Several witnesses were examined. The following is the substance of the evidence of the principal ones. The verdict arrived at by the jury was "Found drowned, but not sufficient evidence to show whether by accident or from some other cause." The deceased was buried at Jamberoo on Saturday last. Ellen Jane Fry (the wife of the deceased) stated that her late husband was in the garden yesterday morning about 12 o'clock with the children, and that she never saw him after that alive; he has been depressed and confused on former occasions, from pecuniary difficulties, but during the past week and up to the time of his death he was cheerful; she was not uneasy about her husband leaving that morning, but she had been uneasy on previous occasions; she had a vague idea that he would wander in the bush or throw himself over a precipice; about 1 o'clock she sent her children in different directions to make inquiries of their father; when she missed her husband her old fears returned that he would do himself some injury during a derangement of mind; her husband's body was brought home about 4 o'clock that day; he was drowned at Kendall's Cliffs; she was very much horrified and surprised when she saw her husband was drowned; there was no domestic unhappiness between them; he did say once or twice when he wanted to go to the Court-house or leave home, that he would jump down the Blow-hole. John Granville Keith Fry, a son of the deceased, stated that before he left home his father was in a good humour; he afterwards saw his mother in the town looking for his father; she asked him to go to the constables and to get them to look for his father; he went to constable Chisholm, and followed him to the cliffs, where he saw the dead body of his father in the water; he never knew his mother to make inquiries for his father before when he went from home; his father could not have been absent more than two hours before he was drowned; he never saw his father fish in his life; his father could swim. Constable Chisholm stated that he got information that Mrs. Fry wanted him, and he went immediately to her house; she was not there and he came back; he then heard from Mr. John Fry that his father was missing; he saw Mrs. Fry coming from the Blow Hole Point, which led him to believe that she must have had suspicions that her husband had drowned himself; he started from Adams' Bay and searched up to Kendall's Cliffs; when he got to the latter place he saw the body of the deceased floating in the water; he went for assistance, but found they could not get the body where it was; a boat was manned under the directions of Captain Stobo, and the body subsequently recovered; he searched the clothes and found no written papers or anything else to give a clue how the deceased got into the sea.

GULGONG.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

PREPARATIONS are now being made to celebrate Christmas, and those fortunate individuals who possess golden claims are thinking of Christmas washings, some of visiting Sydney during the festive season; and a great many more—by far the majority—are wishing they possessed the needful to do the same. But it is useless disguising the fact that there is a great deal of poverty on this field; the money is in the hands of comparatively few, and hundreds who came here under the mistaken impression that this is a poor man's diggings find themselves thrown on their backs, unable to obtain work, and often standing in need of even the common necessaries of life. It is a pity these facts are not more generally known in Sydney. They would, doubtless, induce many an unfortunate "hard-up" "rather to bear the ills he has, than fly to others that he knows not of." Coach-loads of these men are continually arriving, doubtless filled with hopes of quickly-acquired golden piles. Poor fellows, a very short time serves to disabuse their minds of these fallacies; their small stock of money is quickly expended, and they find that they can no more live here without money than in Sydney. An instance of this was discovered some time ago by Mr. Pickering, the catechist here, who visited a hut on the Happy Valley, and discovered a man in a state of destitution with six children. Mr. Pickering behaved with promptitude in the matter, and relief was quickly afforded the starving family. I only mention this *en passant* as one instance of many on this field.

On the 30th ultimo, a new crushing plant, which has been erected on Reedy Creek by the Golden Hill Company, was christened by Mrs. Augove, of Queen-street. A large company assembled, and the ceremony passed off most successfully. The steam was turned on by Miss M'Cue, whilst Mrs. Angove threw the wine bottle against the large fly-wheel, and named the engine the "Perseverance." A cold collation, excellently provided by Messrs. O'Neil, Brothers, was then partaken of by the invited guests. Mr. Spring, M.L.A., occupied the chair, and gave the usual toasts, not forgetting "Success to the Golden Hill Company;" "The Ladies," coupled with the name of Mrs. Angove, &c. A pleasant dance on the green sward was afterwards enjoyed. The plant itself is most perfect in all its fittings. The boiler is a 20-horse Cornish by Vale and Lacey, Sydney, who also supplied the engine. There are fifteen stampers, three to a box, supplied from Mr. Denny's foundry at Bathurst. Near the plant Mr. Smith is about opening a convenient hotel; several houses are erected, and doubtless ere long there will be a village in the neighbourhood. Some of the stone awaiting crushing is very rich. I was shown some quartz from the Homeward Bound, in which the gold is very thickly and evenly distributed; it will doubtless crush well.

In mining matters, affairs have of late been pretty brisk. On the Black Lead the most important event is the erection of the winding apparatus of Nos. 21 and 22, which claims have hopes of soon hoisting the bunting. No. 31 is still driving. "Con, the Greek," who has for the last twelve months been prospecting in a flat separated from the Happy Valley by Homer's freeselection. The shaft is down 125 feet, and a prospect of 2 dwts. from 25 dishes has been obtained. The lead has been known by some as the "Black Angel," and by others as the Star. The base line has been laid by Mr. mining surveyor Davidson. Activity is apparent on the Caledonian lead, on the sinking claims, in consequence of Nos. 1 and 2 washing good prospects. A great amount of work has been done on the Canadian, and a great number of people are on the ground. On the Nil Desperandum the working parties do not despair of being on the gold, as being on the block system the ground will soon be proved. On the Durham and Moonlight, work appears brisk. On the Happy Valley, matters are progressing steadily, the greater number of claims being "pilers." On Adams's lead, a certain amount of vitality has been apparent. The field has suffered severely from the late dry weather, and the want of water is felt everywhere. A fall of rain is anxiously looked for.

There is an act of common justice which I should be guilty of a grave dereliction of duty in omitting to perform, as it affects the interests of many who have worked hard to develope the resources of this gold-field. It has been stated that the whole of the Red Hill was owned by the Golden Hill Quartz Mining and Crushing Company. This is not correct. With the exception of 40 feet of ground on the face of the hill, the original shareholders, who had possession of the most valuable portion of the hill, held and still hold their claims, having in no respect whatsoever any share or interest in the property of the new company. At the same time, by inverse argument, it may be stated that the company have no claim on the ground of these pioneers of quartz-mining on Gulgong.

BOROUGH COUNCILS.

REDFERN.—The usual fortnightly meeting of Council was held on Friday evening, the 1st instant, in the Municipal Chambers, Pitt-street. Present—The Mayor, with Aldermen Bingham, Andrew, Hudson, Allen, Williamson, Sutton, and Farr. The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and confirmed. The chairman of the Finance Committee brought up a report recommending payment of sundry accounts amounting to £238 19s. 5d., which, on the motion of Aldermen Williamson and Hudson, was adopted, and payment authorised. The report of the Improvement Committee, dated 24th ultimo, was read and received. Correspondence was then read—1st. A letter addressed to the Mayor of Darlington with reference to the completion of the bridge across the creek in Vine-street. 2nd. A letter in reply, stating that the Darlington Council will be prepared to carry out the arrangement with respect to the bridge in question after the 7th instant. 3rd. From Mrs. Ann Phillips requesting the Council to lay over the kerbing opposite the gateway of her premises at west end of Marian-street, to admit of a carriage entrance thereinto. Referred to the Improvement Committee for consideration and report. 4th. Letter from the secretary of the Sydney Omnibus Company, explaining the proposed alteration in running the Redfern and Waterloo line of 'buses. Received. 5th. Letter from the Council Clerk of Waterloo, requesting a decisive answer from this Council respecting the complaint made by the Council of Waterloo, of "a flow of water and sand," &c., from Redfern into Waterloo. Alderman Hudson moved,—"That this Council, having duly considered this matter, respectfully decline to entertain the same; being unable to perceive reasonable grounds for the complaint referred to, the clerk to advise the Council of Waterloo accordingly." Seconded by Alderman Williamson, and carried. The Mayor presented a petition from a considerable number of ratepayers of the Surry Hills Ward, praying the Council to reconsider the levels adopted for Young-street, and that such an alteration thereof may be effected as will be of great service to petitioners, without prejudicing the public interests of the Borough. The Mayor moved,—"That this petition be received and a committee appointed to consist of the Aldermen of Surry Hills Ward, and Aldermen Hudson, Andrew, and Bingham, to confer with a deputation from the petitioners on the subject of said petition, and report to next meeting of Council." Seconded by Alderman Andrew, and carried. Moved by the Mayor pursuant to notice,—"That Morehead-street be ballasted and blinded 22 feet in the centre from Cooper-street to the southern boundary of the borough, cost not to exceed £10 per chain." Seconded by Alderman Farr, and carried. Moved by Alderman Williamson,—"That the use of the committee-room and gas be allowed for meetings of friendly societies, or for other reputable purposes, say from two to three hours on any evening that the room is not required by the Council, at a charge of 5s." Seconded by Alderman Farr. Amendment by Alderman Allen,—"That the charge be only 4s." Seconded by Alderman Andrew. The motion was carried. W. S. WARDROP, Council Clerk.

GLEBE.—A meeting of the Council was held in the Council Chamber, at 4.30 p.m. on Monday, 4th instant. Present—The Mayor (Mr. G. Wigram Allen), Aldermen Dibbs, Seamer, Munro, Mansfield, Williams, Chapman, Thornley, Davenport, Reilly, and Jarrett. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The Mayor reported that Mr. William Jarrett had been elected on Friday, 24th November last, to the office of alderman for Outer Glebe Ward, to fill up the time and in the room of the late Alderman Brown, and then laid upon the table the declaration of office by Alderman Jarrett, duly signed. Correspondence: 1. Letter from Mr. Barnett, relative to the level of the footpath at the entrance gate to his residence was read, and referred to the Council Clerk. 2. Two letters from Mr. J. G. Purves were read, one objecting to the levels of that part of the footpath on St. John's Road, opposite to his house, and the other asking liberty to place one step on said part of footpath. Resolved,—"That there is no error in the levels, and that the Council cannot grant the request." 3. From Mr. G. Pile, just, in reference to the allotment of land now used as a public pound. The Council Clerk was instructed to look up the minutes and correspondence relative to the same. 4. From the Council of Newtown, asking the co-operation of this Council to assist in forming a deputation to wait upon the Hon. the Postmaster-General for the purpose of obtaining a reduction in the rates of postage between Sydney and the suburban municipalities to one 1d. per oz. Resolved,—"That Alderman Dibbs be appointed to assist in forming a deputation." 5. From Mr. George Butler, complaining of the state of the gutter before his shop in Francis-street. Moved by Alderman Chapman,—"That it be referred to the Improvement Committee." Seconded by Alderman Davenport, and carried. Reports:—From the Finance Committee, dated 17th November and 1st December, for payment of £93 16s. 3d. and £128 1s. 11d. From the Improvement Committee:—1. Recommending that the Council purchase from Mr. J. Williamson, at a fair price, that portion of land offered for sale, and marked No. 3 on map, prepared by the Council Clerk, Mr. Williamson to keep and remove therefrom the cottage which obstructs the street at Arundel-terrace. 2. That the south-western side of Lodge-street be kerbed and guttered, at a cost not exceeding the Council Clerk's estimate. Motions: 1. Moved by Alderman Thornley,—"That the levels and sections of Glebe Road, from Rev. J. Pendrit's to Johnston's Bay, be adopted, and that the same be advertised, and open for inspection by the public for one month." Seconded by Alderman Chapman, and carried. 2. Moved by Alderman Dibbs,—"That, from Rev. J. Pendril's to Johnston's Bay, of Glebe Road, be formed, according to plan and section prepared by the Council Clerk, and that the work be done by the men now employed." Seconded by Alderman Mansfield, and carried. 3. Moved by Alderman Williams,—"That it be referred to the Improvement Committee to report upon the expediency and cost of kerbing and guttering from Lodge-street to Ross-street, of the south-east side of St. John's Road." Seconded by Alderman Davenport, and carried. Resolved: 1. That this Council desires to bring under the notice of the Government the intolerable nuisance arising from the discharge of sewage matter into Blackwattle Bay, and their conviction that the intended continuation of the Corporation sewers to the westward of Pyrmont Bridge Co.'s embankment will not in any way lessen the nuisance, but merely remove it to some other portion of the borough. 2. That this Council petition the Government to take immediate steps to deal effectually with such sewage and with the system of the city and suburban sewerage. 3. That a deputation consisting of the Mayor, Alderman Dibbs, Munro, and Mansfield be appointed to draw up a petition to the above effect, and to present the same to the Government." Moved by Alderman Chapman,—"That the finance reports of 17th November and 1st December, for payments amounting to £221 17s. 2d., be adopted." Seconded by Alderman Reilly, and carried.—W. DE BURGH HOCTER, Council Clerk.

NEWTOWN.—A meeting of the Council was held on Tuesday, 28th ultimo. Present—The Mayor (Mr. W. Bailey), and Aldermen Henderson, Kingsbury, Conley, Bedford, Cosens, and Galvin. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Correspondence:—1. Letter from Messrs. Holdsworth and Brown with the following opinion of "counsel" respecting the closing against vehicle traffic of the crossing over the railway between North and South Station streets, viz—"I am of opinion that no steps can be taken either by the borough of Newtown or any private individual to prevent the closing of the crossing gates. There might also be difficulties in the way of any proceedings for the closing of these gates by reason of the provisions of the Act 22, Vict. 19; under these circumstances, I cannot recommend that any proceedings should be instituted for the purpose of preventing the Commissioner for Railways from closing, and compel him to keep open these gates." The clerk reported that a reply had been received from twelve of the suburban municipal councils, stating they have each appointed a delegate to co-operate with the Mayor of Newtown to endeavour to obtain a reduction on the rates of postage between Sydney and suburban municipalities to one penny per half-ounce. Report: The Finance Committee's report, shewing accounts paid under votes of appropriation, and recommending payment of accounts amounting to £131 7s. 11d., was adopted on the motion of Aldermen Kingsbury and Henderson. Mr. Selby's tender to perform certain kerbing and guttering at 4s. per yard was accepted.—ROBERT N. BANKS, Council Clerk.

WATERLOO.—The usual fortnightly meeting of the Council was held on Wednesday, 29th November, at half-past 7 o'clock p.m. Present—The Mayor (Mr. Ebenezer Ollive), Aldermen Henderson, Woolley, Steward, Gibbons, Molony, Gibson, and Bartram. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. A letter was read from several residents of Botany-street, calling attention to the state of the footpath. Alderman Woolley moved,—"That it be referred to the Improvement Committee." Alderman Gibson seconded the motion. Carried. A letter was also read from Mr. James Wiseman, requesting the Council to allow him something for expenses incurred in erecting a wall in front of his cottage. Alderman Bartram moved,—"That the Council cannot entertain the application." Alderman Woolley seconded the motion. Carried. A letter was also read from Mr. Patrick Ward requesting employment. A letter was also read from Messrs. Olliver and Thompson requesting payment for extra work performed in Raglan-street. Alderman Henderson moved, "That it be referred to the Improvement Committee." Alderman Woolley seconded the motion. Carried. A letter was read from Mr. G. Heiefield, surveyor, with reference to the alignment of Mary-street. Alderman Henderson presented a report of the Finance Committee, and moved that it be received. Alderman Gibson seconded the motion. Carried. The Mayor moved, "That a letter be sent to the Redfern Municipal Council requesting a decisive answer with reference to the flow of water, sand, &c., from Redfern into Waterloo." Alderman Gibson seconded the motion. Carried. The Mayor moved,—"That a letter be forwarded to William Tunks, Esq., M.P., informing him that this Council has passed a resolution in favour of his bill to amend the law relating to licensed vehicles." Alderman Gibson seconded the motion. Carried. Sundry accounts, amounting to £116 17s., were passed, and ordered to be paid. Alderman Steward moved,—"That a lamp be fixed outside the Council Chamber, and that the Chamber have two gas-lights inside." Alderman Henderson seconded the motion. Carried. Alderman Gibson moved,—"That the blue metal be continued in Pitt-street, as far as it will extend." Alderman Bartram seconded the motion, which was negatived. Alderman Henderson moved,—"That the Mayor be empowered to obtain an estimate of the probable cost of the works required to be done in Elizabeth-street at a cost not to exceed £10." Alderman Gibbons seconded the motion. Carried. Council then adjourned.—T. M. SLATTERY, Council Clerk.

THE TIN MINES.

THE Oban correspondent of the *Armidale Express*, writing on the 30th ultimo, says:—The past week, in mining operations, has been productive of new discoveries here. Several prospecting parties in search of tin have dropped upon payable gold, while others have found and obtained leases of payable ground to sluice for tin.

I have been shown a very valuable sample of tin ore from Messrs. Starr and Morrow's ground, which is said to be very plentiful and easily washed out. One of the partners is away at Armidale for tools and boards for sluicing boxes, which latter cannot be obtained here, although there is plenty of timber for the purpose. It will now pay some one to embark in that line of business, and provide the necessary material, for which, as parties set into their new claims, there will be considerable demand. It is an unreasonable distance to be obliged to go so far as Armidale for a few boards. A blacksmith is also urgently required, with a good supply of steel, and ere long he will require a partner. A butcher, and also a baker, will find there are worse places than Oban to ply their vocations. The best news of the week is the discovery of a valuable lode of tin ore on the ground leased by Messrs. Bagot and Clark at the head of Snake's Gully, near Mount Mitchell. On samples of tin disseminated in granite and quartz being handed about it was at first supposed that such rich specimens had been brought from other mines; but when it was known to have been found here a general rush took place to the ground, where even richer samples were being disembedded. I send you a few of such as I could obtain, for the demand from all sides to possess some seemed to me rather a heavy one, and if satisfied would considerably reduce the quantity dug up. This valuable discovery will stamp Oban as equal to any of the tin-producing localities yet known. Speaking of the alluvial deposits of tin, it is a significant fact that all the gullies which have their sources with Snake's Gully in the range dividing the waters of Oban Back Water with those of the Mitchell or Sara are rich in deposits, and it is those that have been taken up under lease. There is now a desire to obtain some of the range, which, before the discovery by Mr. Bagot, was never thought of. The Rocky River correspondent says:—The tin fever still rages without any abatement, causing great ravages among the population. Tin is the great topic of conversation, and wonderful is the speculation as to any black sand found in the neighbourhood. Many too are the day-dreams of future prosperity that float over the vision of those most afflicted with that dire disease, "want of tin." The deep lead continues brimful of expectation, if not gold. Anderson and party are now down in hard rock over 117 feet, yet no bottom. Still they cry "*nil desperandum.*" May their pluck and energy be fully rewarded. Many have faith this will yet prove a wide-extended and important lead, and that, like Tambaroora, the Rocky will yet again shine as a gold-field.

By the *Inverell Courier* of the 29th ultimo we learn that on Saturday last, Mr. Simpson, of the Newstead tin mine, brought into town a considerable quantity of rich tin-bearing granite, together with specimens of tin-bearing cement, with the object of packing the same to Sydney. Previous to despatching them several parties requested to see them, and, at the suggestion of some of these, the specimens remained on view at Mr. Mather's hotel for a few hours. The sight was something to be gratified with. Huge pieces of micaceous granite weighing some of them from fifteen to thirty pounds, were so thickly impregnated with tin that no one seeing them could for a moment doubt the richness of the ground whence they were obtained. It was plainly perceptible, from the appearance of the specimens, that they came from an extensive vein or dyke of rich granite—the indication of what is termed the wall being observable on most of them. But even the largest piece, measuring some ten inches in its widest part, had but one wall side, thus showing that the vein of granite must be wider still. On this point Mr. Simpson informs us that the general width of the stone is about 18 inches. No doubt, when this magnificent display of the mineral wealth of Newstead reaches Sydney, there will be a sensation. Mr. Simpson also exhibited a very good specimen of copper ore on Saturday last. We understand that he intends proceeding to Sydney to-morrow in the interest of the company. Swanson and party have been busily engaged since our last in washing, and we had the pleasure yesterday of inspecting a bag of beautiful ore, very well washed, and almost entirely free from any foreign substances. The bag was very small, but the weight of it was conclusive evidence of the value of its contents. There were also several bags of tin-bearing granite, very rich, and a bag or two of surface stones, also thickly impregnated with tin. Mr. Swanson intends sending these samples to Sydney to-day. The Elmore tin mines are still maintaining their reputation for the richness of their mineral deposits, which has distinguished them since their discovery. Though this branch of our local industry has been so recently introduced amongst us, it has made rapid and steady progress, and foreshadows a prosperous future for the town and district of Inverell. The original tin mine first opened by the enterprise of Messrs. Brown, Barron, and Co., and being now developed under the active and able management of Mr. Burr, is really proving a marvel of richness. Many thousands of tons of the valuable ore have been discovered on this property, in the true stanniferous granite dykes, its existence being known to the proprietors for no inconsiderable time past, which, with the very valuable alluvial deposits on the land, would of itself take generations to work out; but fortune appears inclined to be still more lavish of its favour to this company, as another rich deposit of ore, having all the appearance of a well-defined lode, and at present about two feet wide, has very lately been brought to light in excavating a reservoir for storage of water, on the hill. This discovery alone would make the property valuable in the extreme, as it will undoubtedly prove a certain source of an unfailing supply of ore, and, according to present indications, of very rich quality. Considering the time this company has been formed, and the difficulties and delays of transforming mining materials, machinery, &c., it may fairly be stated they have made very rapid progress. Too much praise cannot be conceded to the indefatigable manager who has planned and superintended the whole. I am credibly informed this company intend erecting powerful stamp batteries for crushing their lode-tin (*i.e.* ore in the matrix of quartz and micaceous granite) which they have in such abundance. When this extra plant is erected, it will necessitate the employment of a considerable number of men, and materially add to the increasing influx of population at Elmore. Messrs. Swanson and Co. have been actively engaged in sluicing during the past week, and, it appears, with satisfactory results. The Newstead mine, the property of Messrs. Anderson, Simpson, and Co., still continues as good as it promised to be on the recent discovery of an exceedingly rich vein, and considerable activity is manifested in its development. Messrs. Ross and Co. have been testing their ground for alluvial ore, which, I hear, has been attended with most gratifying results, the tin ore being found by them in considerable quantities. They are now bringing in a race to facilitate sluicing operations. There is a general spirit of energy and confidence, which augurs well for the respective properties of the fortunate proprietors. May every success attend them for their enterprise and perseverance.

COPE'S CREEK MINES.—We believe all parties holding ground on Cope's Creek are still very sanguine as to their prospects. Messrs. Cooper, Hayes, and Co.'s ground is being worked briskly, and we learn that they are following up a rich granite dyke, varying in width from four to eighteen inches.

THE MONTH.

SCIENCE AND ARTS.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE has been prompt in establishing a College of Physical Science, and in appointing Professors who are to teach Pure and Applied Mathematics, Chemistry, Experimental Physics, and Geology. One among them is a son of the late Sir John Herschel, destined, we trust, worthily to carry on the association of science with that honoured name. We may regard this new college as another attempt to solve the educational question of the present day, and according as it succeeds or fails, so may we judge whether our existing appliances for imparting a knowledge of physical science are sufficient or not. Great opportunities for making use of scientific knowledge are offered in the region between the Trent and the Tweed; and the "foreigners," as Northumbrians are called in the adjacent counties, may now show what stuff they are made of, and whether there is really among them any demand for a scientific education.

If, as is said, we are about to have another visitation of cholera, it is to be hoped the increased knowledge of disinfectants which now prevails will suffice to check the disease, and to disarm panic. Of the disease itself we have learned enough to know that all excretions thereby produced must be at once neutralised or destroyed. Pouring them down drains will not be the way, because, when mingled with sewage, every facility is given for propagating the disease by means of the excretions. Prime essentials for safety are pure air and pure water. We have heard of the spectroscope having been used for the detection of impurities in the water of a well into which, as was suspected, foul drainage found its way.

Preparations are on foot for another eclipse expedition, for again will there be an eclipse of the sun in December; but this year the observers will have to go farther south than last year, even to India, Ceylon, and Australia. The Indian Government will take care that the observatories under their administration shall do what is required; and at Melbourne the Government Astronomer may be expected to make good observations, while Ceylon, as we hear, is to be expressly visited by an astronomer from this country. Among the observations, particular pains are to be taken in obtaining good photographs of the corona, with a view, if possible, to gain further information on some of the phenomena mentioned in a subsequent part of this article.

In the same month, the first Great Exhibition of art, manufacture, and industry is to be held in Peru. The city of Lima is busy with preparations, and the neighbouring States are actively promoting the undertaking. A good result may be hoped for; the commercial spirit is growing in Peru and Chili; railways are in course of extension to all parts of the country; and in time we shall hear that the Andes have been crossed, and a line carried into Brasil.

Farther south, as we learn by recent advices from Buenos Ayres, the works for carrying a telegraph line from the Atlantic to the Pacific are making good progress. To guard against interruptions by snow-storms on the Andes, the worst part of the mountains is bestridden by a cable, which will offer more resistance than a single wire. Before many months are over, we shall hear that Monte Video is in telegraphic communication with Valparaiso.

An effect of the great demand for telegraphic apparatus on another trade is worth notice. The watchmakers of Clerkenwell are in want of good journeymen to replace those who have betaken themselves to the manufacture of telegraph instruments. Aneroid barometers, too, have diverted journeymen watchmakers from their trade who are skilful in delicate spring-work; and the consequence is that, in the London watchmaking quarters, good hands are scarce.

Professor W. A. Norton, of the United States, has examined the several theories recently put forth to explain the physical constitution of the sun, and has stated his own views in an American periodical. The theories assume that the mass of the sun is entirely gaseous, and that light and heat are occasioned by the constant movement of the gaseous matter; that which was within rising to the surface, while th[illegible]om the surface descends to the interior. Be[illegible]it has been thought that the so-called r[illegible]nces seen during an eclipse are produced b[illegible]ent eruptions of masses of incandescent hydrogen, stretching to almost incredible distances. Professor Norton believes that the phenomena observed in the sun, and its influence in the universe, are an effect of repulsion; and that the solar repulsion consists of a series of impulses propagated in waves through the ether of space, and taking effect upon atoms of different sizes with varying intensity. He regards heat as the origin of this repulsion, and brings forward instances to show that heated particles have a repulsive tendency. Pure silica, for example, in a state of powder, when heated, behaves somewhat as a fluid; the particles slide easily over each other, and the surface undulates. Also, it is well known that the flow of water through pipes is facilitated by heat; in other words, the frictional resistance is diminished. The lightest vapours on the sun rise to the surface, and there, meeting with oxygen, heat is developed; after which the particles descend, and play their part in building up the solid nucleus of the sun. By some such process, it is supposed, the solid mass of our earth was formed. Professor Norton illustrates his argument by a reference to comets, and concludes: "If we transfer to cometary bodies the physical structure we have recognised in the sun's upper photosphere—namely, the existence of a succession of light vaporous envelopes, subject to the energetic action of the force of heat repulsion, the mystery in which some of the curious transformations they undergo have hitherto been involved seems to be in a great degree dispelled."

These conclusions, we may remark, are supported by the researches of other observers, among which Mr. Sorby's results are noteworthy. Long and careful examination of meteorites under the microscope led this gentleman to the conclusion, that the materials of which they were composed had been at one time in a state of vapour. On cooling, this vapour condensed into a sort of cometary cloud, formed of small crystals and minute drops of melted stony matter, and being in a violent state of commotion, the particles were often broken by collision. From this it might be inferred that meteors as well as comets were originally nothing more than vaporous matter thrown off from the sun.

In presence of these views and conclusions, it seems opportune that the Imperial Academy of Sciences at Vienna has offered a prize for the discovery of comets. It is suggested that the many amateur astronomers who now watch the sky should devote themselves to this task, seeing that observatories, wherever situate, have for the most part no time for other than their special class of observations. Out of the many thousands of comets which are believed to exist, not more than from two hundred to three hundred are known; and it has now become important that our knowledge of these faint bodies should be multiplied. The prize is to be a gold medal of twenty Austrian ducats; and for this eight comets are to be discovered.

The beneficial effects of using cotton-wool as a respirator have led Dr. Tyndall to make experiments on the best form of respirator for firemen, who, in the discharge of their duty, have often to work amid dense smoke. In some kinds of smoke, cotton-wool placed over the mouth is a sufficient protection; but it is ineffectual against the pungent fumes of resin, unless moistened with glycerine. Dr. Tyndall therefore contrived a respirator which may be described as a cage of metal and wire-gauze of proper shape, in which, opposite the mouth and nostrils, are placed, first a layer of cotton-wool moistened with glycerine, then a layer of dry wool, a layer of small pieces of charcoal, another layer of dry wool, and last, a layer of small pieces of caustic lime. With a respirator of this kind over their mouths, and their eyes protected by proper glasses, Dr. Tyndall and his assistant have stayed for an hour in a stone room, where, from fires of pine-wood the smoke was so dense and pungent that a single inhalation without the respirator would have been unendurable and they might have prolonged their stay for hours.

This was so satisfactory, that Dr. Tyndall invited Captain Shaw of the London Fire Brigade with some of his men to witness and test the experiment. The result was equally successful; and since then the respirator has been perfected, and suitable hoods to which they are fitted have been constructed, so that henceforth the firemen of London will be able to pass unharmed through the most stifling smoke.

The publication of scientific periodicals in Paris, interrupted by the war, has now resumed its natural course, and many interesting details come to us of what was done by scientific men during the two sieges. It is worthy of record that the Academie des Sciences kept up their meetings regularly. Among the papers published in their *Comptes Rendus* is one, unfortunately posthumous, by M. Payen, the eminent chemist, on the way in which the Parisians eked out or multiplied their food resources during the prolonged investment of their city. All the stable-manure was spread thickly over neighbouring gardens, and converted into forcing beds for vegetables. Cabbage, Brussels sprouts, celery, and beetroot were grown under glass, and found a ready sale, or were given away as rations, to the prevention of scurvy. The beetroots were baked before distribution. It was admitted that great manure heaps smell badly; but the smell is one that does not kill, and while there is no stagnant water near the heaps, danger is not to be apprehended. The blood collected from slaughter-houses was, before the war, made into a fertiliser for exportation; but during the siege it was eaten in the form of black puddings or sausages; and all the scraps of skins, tendons, entrails, and such like, instead of being converted into glue, were cunningly treated, and made as relishing as the sheep's trotters so largely sold in Paris. By this there was not only gain in food, but an avoiding of the putrescence that would have arisen in heaps of animal refuse. The supply of salad oil failed. A substitute was found in horse fat, which is of a soft, oily nature: when clarified, it was used in cookery, and horse-dripping was relished on toast. Mixed with beef and mutton fat, it had a softening effect, and was sold as "beurre de Paris"—Paris butter. In many instances, the fat was necessarily "high," but a way was found to purify it. The taint is imparted by odorous volatile acids. The fat was heated to 225 degrees, and then sprinkled with water; in the commotion that followed, the ill-smelling acids flew off with the steam. Clever cooks sometimes purify slices of meat in a frying-pan in a similar way; and by the same means colza oil or tallow may be freed from their unpleasant elements. Another resource was albumen, the millions of dried whites of eggs prepared for the use of muslin-dyers. These soaked in water were eaten *au naturel*, or became useful in cookery. Another was the hundreds of thousands of kilogrammes of potato-pulp provided in underground cisterns, to be converted into syrups for brewers, confectioners, and liqueur-makers; all this was diverted from its intended use, and mixed with flour, to augment the store of bread.

Such were some of the devices by which the beleaguered city kept itself alive. It is said that not a few of the arts thus practised in extremity will become permanent. Visitors to the French capital should beware of "beurre de Paris," and of the glue which is as nice as trotters.

Tourists and holiday-folk who wish to get to the top of a mountain without fatigue, will perhaps take pleasure in the fact, that the railway up the Righi is opened to a height of 4000 feet. It is to be extended to the very summit; meanwhile, parties may visit the baths, or ascend to the Kulm, and enjoy the prospect, and return to Lucerne or any other town on the lake easily within the day. But the making of the line has not been easy. It commences with a turn-table at Vitznau, a few yards from the shore of the lake, and ascends the slope at an angle which soon becomes 25 in 100, which may be considered as a steep gradient; and at this rate it zigzags to the upper terminus. At the height of 1000 feet it passes through a tunnel, and next crosses a deep ravine by a viaduct, which, in addition to its angle of 25 feet in 100, has a curve of 180 metres radius.

The trains on this curious railway comprise the engine and one carriage. The carriage has two floors or stories, with seats for eighty passengers, and in the ascent is pushed by the engine. The distance to be travelled is three and a half English miles, and the time required for the journey is more than an hour—from which it will be understood that the speed is not great. But now that there is no war to intimidate travellers, we may expect that hundreds, if not thousands, will take a trip by the Righi Railway during the present season.

THE ALSACE-LORRAINE TREATY.

THE *Times* of October 6 says that there can be little doubt that both France and Germany really desire to settle the questions at issue with respect to the commercial relations of Alsace-Lorraine and the payment of the next instalment of the indemnity. This being the case, the difficulties which have engaged the attention of the two Governments for the last month are not likely to prove insuperable. The whole object of the negotiation with respect to the payments of the third and fourth half-milliards has been to induce the Germans to quit a large part of the country without having been paid. The French Government has been most fertile in expedients, and it has been well supported by the leading financial potentates both of France and other countries. Moreover the extraordinary display of French resources which has been made since the war enables the Government to give pledges and promises with confidence. But the immediate payment of the sums in question would make up a total of eighty millions sterling handed over to a foreign State within six months, and is possible only at the risk of disorganising the reviving trade of the country. So the object has been to induce the German Government to accept the credit of France in some form. The Germans are not indisposed to negotiate, but it is evident that they are hardly likely to abandon the most excellent of all guarantees, the possession of the soil, without exacting something which will give a practical certainty of payment. This is the point which M. Pouyer-Quertier is to settle, and before the two Powers come to an agreement as to the means by which the payment shall be guaranteed, there is no chance of that further withdrawal of the invaders to which the Versailles Government and the more patriotic part of French society look with so much eagerness. The *Standard* of the same date observes that the treaty, or more correctly, the convention between France and Germany, by which the former is to admit the products of Alsace and Lorraine at reduced rates of duty, in consideration of an earlier evacuation of some six departments by the German army, is still nothing more than a project. The National Assembly acted injudiciously, fair and equitable as were its claims for reciprocity, in making their assertion essential parts of the bargain. No doubt it is to the true interest of Germany that its armies should return home, and that the occupation should be reduced to the smallest possible area that would give it "security" for the payment of the indemnity. But the advantage to France of getting rid of the army of occupation, or, awaiting that most desirable consummation, of limiting the occupation, is far greater; and it would have been true wisdom on the part of the Assembly to have said to M. Thiers, "We agree to these terms, if you cannot make better."

INTERNATIONAL BOAT RACE.

WARD'S American crew won the four-oared race on Saratoga Lake, on 11th September, by two lengths, in 24 minutes 24 seconds. The Tyne crew were second, Biglin's crew third, and Winship's crew fourth. Six crews rowed. The distance was four miles. The weather was fine, and great enthusiasm prevailed. There were 40,000 spectators.

The special reporter of the *Newcastle Daily Chronicle* telegraphs the following report of the race:—"Mr. John Morrissey, the original promoter of the regatta, acted as referee. I acted as judge for the two Tyne crews, and Mr. O'Neil acted as judge for the American crews. The weather was beautifully fine. Great enthusiasm prevailed among the assembled crowds. Just before the start the speculation upon the probable result was heavy at evens on Taylor's crew, 3 to 1 against Ward's crew, 3 to 1 against Chambers' crew, and 3 to 1 against Biglin's crew. After a preliminary spin, the crews placed themselves in position, and got off in somewhat straggling fashion, Chambers' crew in particular getting a very bad start. Biglin's crew, when they got fairly settled down to the work before them, gradually possessed themselves of a slight advantage over Winship's four, who in turn had a little the best of it over Ward's crew, Chambers and his colleagues coming along last. The relative positions of the contending boats were substantially maintained until one mile had been covered. Biglin's crew then led by a length from Winship's crew, and Ward's and Chambers' crews followed close up. A magnificently contested race resulted until approaching the stake boats moored at two miles from the start, where Winship's and Biglin's crews both made mistakes in the turning, which enabled Ward's crew to obtain a clear lead over Chambers' crew, who were second, Winship's and Biglin's crew coming next, and the others evidently outpaced. Fairly round the turning boats, the Ward Brothers launched out, and in the first half-mile of the return journey possessed themselves of a lead of a couple of lengths from Chambers and his mates, in close attendance upon whom Winship's crew were third, having a slight advantage over Biglin's, fourth. A mile and a half from the goal Biglin's crew unmistakably bored Winship and his colleagues, and very shortly afterwards fouled them. The Wards drew further away in the last mile, and the famous brothers won very cleverly by four lengths; Chambers' crew were second a length in advance of Winship's and Biglin's crews who made a dead heat of third place. The Ploughkeepside crew were fifth, and the Mackee crew last. Time, 24 minutes 40 seconds. I made an objection on behalf of Winship's crew in consequence of their having been fouled by Biglin's crew; it was, however, overruled. Scullers' Race—Sadler 1, Kelly 2, Biglin 3, Ellis Ward 4, Robert Bignall 5, John Bright 6. Six lengths."

AN EXECUTION AT SARAWAK.

Two Dyaks were krissed by the executioner on the 20th September, and an eye-witness gives the following account of the execution:—

"It is by no means a pleasant sight, and the nerves of the spectators are very differently acted upon by it. As soon as the graves had been dug, which is in such cases done previously to the execution, one of the criminals was brought to the brink of one of them, and was made to sit down, and his legs were stretched out at right angles, with his body in a sitting posture; about six men stood on his legs to prevent his raising them when dying. Others held his back and legs. The executioner then drew his kris, and placed the point near the top of the criminal's right shoulder, in such a position as to have a free way to his heart. He then slanted his kris and pierced the body in the direction of the heart, and moved it up and down two or three times, cutting the heart to pieces. Upon this the blood might be heard rushing towards the hole made by the kris. When the blade was drawn out, the man expired in a few seconds. Whilst the blade was in his body, the man uttered a few deep-drawn sighs. The body was then thrown into the grave, and covered up at once. The other criminal was then brought to the edge of his grave. His face was pallid, knowing that his comrade was already dead. For a short time he struggled, but soon had to give in. The same method of krissing took place, excepting that in this instance he was krissed from the left shoulder in place of the right. The blade of course went to the heart in a perpendicular direction. Just previously to their being executed, one of the dyaks on guard cut off their hair with a parang and distributed it among the dyaks present, each taking a little. While the criminals were dying, and the blade was still in the body, the dyaks, having a white cloth ready, held it as close to the mortal wound as possible, to get some of the blood, saying it would make them strong and brave, at the same time licking it. Those who have no cloth bring a branch furnished with leaves. The executioner, an old man, rubs the krisses, when drawn out, on a piece of white cloth, which he then licks."

THE GERMAN MONEY MARKET.—There never was anything like so much hard cash paid and to be paid by one nation to another as France has now paid and is now to pay to Germany. So much actual money was never, by such short payments, received by any Government as Germany has now received, and so much foreign coin was never accumulated in any country as there is now accumulated of French coin in Germany. And this entails on the recipients these obligations:—First, that they should not withdraw any large sum from the money market. If they do so, they will certainly augment the difficulties of their debtor, who has still much to pay them; and they will cause ruin to many private persons, and grave embarrassment to the money markets of the whole world, which no civilized Government would think of causing, unless after the most careful consideration, and except for the most serious equivalent. In theory it would be best that the Government should deposit their coin in banks (taking good security from them) and letting them lend it out as they thought most expedient. In the United States, where the Government has no banker and keeps its own cash, we well know how much dislocation is caused when large sums are paid into the Treasury. The money-market has unceasing jerks in consequence, and so it will be in Germany now on a greater scale, because the sums at the disposal of the Berlin Government are so huge. At any rate, either through the aid of banks, or in some other way the Berlin Government ought to lend out as easily and readily as is compatible with safety the money it has received, in order to be able more easily and with less of convulsion to receive the money it has still to get. Secondly, the Berlin Government ought to make French coin as useful as possible, and not as useless as possible—the principal aim should be to help its heavily-involved debtor to discharge her immense obligations. For the creditor to hurt the pecuniary resources of his debtor is recognized folly, yet that is the effect of rendering French currency in any way useless. So far from the Berlin Government now wishing five-franc pieces to be exceptionally inefficient, it ought to try to make them exceptionally efficient. It ought to make a tariff, and let five-franc pieces, and probably Napoleons also, circulate at an agreed and fixed rate. This will help France and help the money market, and Germany has at this moment much to receive from France and from the money market. Unless some plan of this kind is adopted, the pressure on the money market will become serious. In the first place, it will fall on England, because England has undertaken to lend to France for a time so much of the indemnity. As we have said before, the money now foolishly hoarded in the Berlin coffers ought to be in England—or to be, at any rate, accessible to Englishmen—in order to effect the payments on account of the French debt which are now in course of being made. If this resource is still withheld from us we must raise our rate, and this will bring us money from Germany and the rest of the world, as we have always found before. If the Bank of England should raise its rate to 6 or 7 per cent. large sums in bills would be taken in Germany, and the German market would then be much straitened, just like the English. And if the Berlin Government persevere in their mistaken policy, the Bank of England will have to raise its rate most rapidly, so as to secure for itself resources sufficient to keep the engagements which Englishmen have undertaken to perform.—*Economist.*

FECUNDITY OF DUCKS AND HENS.—The *Rural Press*, September 9th, says:—Some interesting experiments have been made upon the comparative fecundity of ducks and hens, so as to determine from which of the two the larger number of eggs can be obtained in the same time. For this purpose three hens and ducks were selected, all hatched in February, and nourished with suitable food. In the following autumn the ducks laid 225 eggs, while the hens laid none. In the following February the laying season began again with the ducks and continued uninterruptedly until August. They showed no inclination to sit, but became very thin, although they afterwards fattened up somewhat. The total number of eggs laid by the hens amounted to 257, or 86 eggs each; and 392, or 131 each for the ducks, which were smaller than those of the hens, yet they proved to be decidedly superior in productiveness to the hens. There is little doubt but that more eggs can be obtained from hens by mixing the breeds than by breeding in and in. But if the latter course is adopted, the eggs of the same breed should be interchanged between different poultry yards. Little trouble need be apprehended from roup, gapes, cholera, and other diseases in poultry, if the care is observed in breeding and crossing that is so essential to all well-regulated poultry yards.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—December 7.

Aurora, American ship, 1852 tons, Captain Norton, from San Francisco 18th October. Captain, agent.

Chance, schooner, 60 tons, Captain Frazer, from Levuka (Fiji) 21st November, in ballast. Captain, agent.

Ballina (s.), 259 tons, Captain Mann, from Grafton 6th instant. Passengers—Mrs. Donaldson, Mrs. Hill, Miss Abbott, Messrs. Dunn, J. Shannon, O'Flynn, O'Neill, Sinclair, Preston, G. Smith, S. Shannon, Jackson, and 3 in the steerage. C. and R. R. Co., agents.

December 8.

New England (s.), 233 tons, Captain Muir, from Grafton 6th instant. Passengers—Mrs. Greentree, Mrs. Baken, Messrs. Day, Watson, Gibson, Master Duncan, and 15 in the steerage. C. and N. E. Co., agents.

DEPARTURE.—December 7.

Macedon (s.), for Melbourne.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—December 8.

Susannah Booth, for Friendly Islands; Amy Robsart, for Broad Sound; City of Brisbane (s.), for Brisbane; Egmont (s.), for Rockhampton; Water Lily, for Newcastle.

CLEARANCES.—December 7.

Water Lily, brig, 263 tons, Captain Patching, for Newcastle with part of original cargo from Adelaide.

Susannah Booth, schooner, 111 tons, Captain Clulow, for South Sea Islands.

Macedon (s.), 532 tons, Captain Pain, for Melbourne. Passengers—Mrs. Taylor, Miss Stephens, Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Reynolds, Miss Hart, Messrs. B. Pike, A. Cruickshank, A. Stephens, F. J. Jackson, Baker, E. Bennett, J. Daly, J. W. Girdlestone, G. Hart, J. P. Thorarosen, Mathews, J. Morrisson, P. Whitestone, and 21 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—December 7.

Heron, Southern Cross, Yarra, Venture, from Newcastle, with 956 tons coal; Star of the East, from Botany; Industry, from Broken Bay, with 22 tons firewood, 26 bags oysters; Dairymaid, from Shellharbour, with 120 kegs butter, 16 pigs, 4 calves, 7 coops fowls, 5 cases eggs, 18 packages bacon; Resolute, from the Richmond River, with 40,000 feet pine; Uncle Tom, from Camden Haven, with 90,000 shingles, 60 bags maize, 2700 staves; Maitland (s.), from the Hunter, with 270 bales wool, 175 bales hay, 7 bales skins, 42 casks tallow, 29 bags bonedust, 125 hides, 5 bales paper, 15 bags bacon, 16 bundles brooms, 19 bags potatoes, 30 bags onions, 8 coops poultry, 13 baskets prawns, 3 casks wine, 2 horses, 10 calves, 20 sheep, 2 cases eggs, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—December 7.

Elizabeth, for the Hawkesbury; Dairymaid, for Shellharbour; Industry, for Broken Bay; Star of the East, for Botany; White Cloud, for Clyde River; Caledonia, for Port Stephens; Heron, Yarra, Drover, Gleaner, Venture, for Newcastle; May, for Tuross River; William and Betsy, for Broken Bay.

EXPORTS.—December 7.

Macedon (s.), for Melbourne: 336 cases fruit, 15 packages fish, 1 case plants, 567 hides, 44 bags oysters, 45 bundle rags, 30 tons shale, 61 pigs, 5 packages.

Susannah Booth, for South Sea Islands: 8 packages tobacco and cigars, 56 packages wines and spirits, J. Clulow; 10 packages tea, 16 packages ale, 18 hams, 15 bags sugar, 40 bags rice, 50 casks beef, 160 sacks flour, 17 bags salt, 7 cases meat, 53 casks biscuits, 1 cask shot, 5 bags sugar, 86 packages, H. S. Bird and Co.; 39 packages, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 2 kegs shot, J. Keep; 10 cases kerosene, Hoffnung and Co.; 3 cases gunpowder, 26 packages drapery, 3 packages, Biffin and Clarke; 10 cases, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; and part of original cargo.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For Brisbane.—By the City of Brisbane (s.), this day, at 4 p.m.

For Maryborough and Rockhampton.—By the Egmont (s.), this day, at 4 p.m.

For Melbourne.—By the Wonga Wonga (s.), on Saturday, at 1 p.m.

Custom-House.—Entered Outwards, December 7: Native Lass, schooner, 106 tons, Captain Greenlees, for Maryborough, via Newcastle; Mary King, schooner, 73 tons, Captain Warwick, for Adelaide; Egmont (s.), 388 tons, Captain Durrell, for Maryborough and Rockhampton.

In the manifest of the Rangoon, for T. Kirby read F. C. Kirby.

The ship Moneta, Captain Sinclair, now loading at Macnamara's Wharf, will be the first vessel leaving for Boston, U. S. Her cargo of wool is all engaged, and she will leave about the end of the month.

The C. and R. R. Company's steamer Platypus is undergoing very judicious alterations, which are being effected by Messrs. Vale and Lacy, under the inspection of Mr. Jaffray.

A sculling match for £10 aside comes off to-morrow afternoon, between Connolly and Lyons; a steamer leaving the Circular Wharf at 3 p.m. will follow the boats.

The Chance, schooner, left Levuka on the 21st November, and has carried fine weather with light winds nearly the whole passage. On her downward trip she carried away her rudder head; but chains were got on to the blade and by that means the vessel was steered into port. The Norman and Harriet Armitage were to leave for Sydney on the 23rd ultimo.

The American ship Aurora, from San Francisco, brings up a small quantity of timber for so large a vessel, and will load back with coals. She hove in sight yesterday afternoon to the southward, and was taken in tow by the steamer Woniora; but when about a mile south of Bondi, she was compelled to cast the ship off and the vessel let go an anchor as it was blowing very hard from the N.E. The steam tugs Goolwa and Cobra went out to render assistance to the ship Aurora, reported in a dangerous position. After proceeding to the southward, they found the vessel anchored off Coogee, with pilot Cork on board, and riding in a heavy sea, with a strong breeze from N.N.E. Several attempts were made to get the hawser on board, in one of which the Goolwa barely escaped being totally lost or seriously injured; and finding the vessel was in no immediate danger, Captain Heselton gave orders for the steamers to return to Sydney, where they arrived at half-past 1, and will return to the Aurora at daylight, when it is expected they will be able to tow her into port without much risk.

The New England (s.) left Grafton on 6th at 6.30 a.m., crossed the bar at 5.15 p.m.; passed the Susannah Cuthbert (s.) off Hat Hill at 4 a.m., and Culloden off Charlotte Head. Cargo: 280 bales wool, 500 bags maize, 58 bags sugar, 12 boxes eggs, 6 coops poultry, 16 pigs, and sundries.

The Ballina (s.), from Grafton, left at 2 a.m. on the 6th; crossed the bar at 4.40 p.m. same day; passed Seal Rocks at 0.20 p.m. on the 7th, and entered Sydney Heads at 11.30 p.m. Experienced moderate northerly winds and fine weather throughout the passage. Cargo: 400 bags maize, 14 tons sugar, 99 hogsheads molasses, 57 hides, 74 bales wool, 11 bags and 2 hogsheads quartz (gold), 72 bags oysters, 4 cases eggs, 1 coop fowls, 2 horses, and sundries.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVAL.

December 6.—Orwell, schooner, Warledge, from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

December 6.—Alpha, schooner, Thompson, for the Richmond River.

December 6.—Culloden (s.), for the Clarence River.

December 6.—Verulam, barque, Whiting, for Wallaroo, with 706 tons coal.

December 6.—Macedon (s.), Pain, for Melbourne, via Sydney, with 650 tons coal, 118 bags maize.

December 6.—Helen Macgregor (s.), for Grafton.

December 6.—Agnes Irving (s.), for Grafton.

COASTERS INWARDS.

December 7.—Alert, Urania, Prompt, from Sydney.

FIJI.

LEVUKA.

ARRIVALS.

November 17.—Sea Witch, from Santo, and Apii, with labour; Janet Gray, from Auckland.

November 18.—Meteor, Au Revoir, from Sydney.

November 19.—Sarah Pile, from Sydney.

VESSELS EXPECTED IN SYDNEY.

FROM LONDON.

Border Chief, 1010, Leslie, September 3. Sailed.
Bruckley Castle, 1104, Wallace.
Christiana Thompson, 900, Murray.
City of Madras, 999, September 15. Sailed.
Harlaw, Philips.
Ethiopian, Faulkner.
Hawkesbury, 1120, Sayers.
Jubilee, 764, Monkman.
Sobraon, 2130, Elmslie.
Strathdon, 1011, Jamieson, September 20. Sailed.
Strathnaver, 1018, Devey.
The Tweed, 1744, Stewart.
Agnes Rose, 991.
Centurion, 1100.
Damascus, 1100.
Dilbhur, 1207.
Windsor Castle, 979. Cargill.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Alcatras, 843.

FROM GLASGOW.

Wemyss Castle, 700, September 13. Sailed.

FROM NEW YORK.

Witch, August 3. Sailed.

FROM HONGKONG.

Mary Hamilton, August 25. Sailed.
Salacia.
Neville.
Onward, 606, Whyte.
Siam.
Jane Spiers.
Omar et Julie. Sailed September 15.

FROM BATAVIA.

Barentin.
Wilhelmina.

FROM MANILA.

Madura, July 15. Sailed.
James Hannel.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Dunfillan.

FROM HONOLULU.

Windhover, 250, Rolls.

FROM FOOCHOW.

Woodbine, 291, Ware.
Jane.
James Wilson.
Hannah Nicholson.
Ziska, 160, Scaplehorn. Sailed September 23.
Adolf.
Rose.

FROM PUGET SOUND.

Mary and Edith, 450, Webb.

FROM SINGAPORE.

Mary Ann. Sailed October 28.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

December 6.—Maori, from London; Congress, from New York.

DEPARTURE.

December 6.—Omeo (s.), for Newcastle.

ADELAIDE.

ARRIVAL.

December 6.—Kalahome, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURES.

December 6.—Rangatira (s.), for King George's Sound; Penola (s.), Coorong (s.), for Melbourne.

SYDNEY HEADS.

DATE.	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
Dec. 7.	8.30 a.m.	Calm.	Cloudy.
	Noon.	N.E.	Light, and cloudy.
	5 p.m.	N.E.	Ditto, and ditto.

Hopper Barges for Newcastle.—Two new hopper barges, for the conveyance of silt, &c., have been ordered by the authorities for use at Newcastle, and the tender for the construction of the same, sent in by Messrs. Parkinson and Mayer, of the Bathurst-street engine-works in this city, has been accepted by the Government.

Academy of Art: next Conversazione.—At the adjourned meeting of the New South Wales Academy of Art, held at the Free Public Library, yesterday afternoon, it was resolved that the next Conversazione of the society be held on the evening of the 27th instant.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

December 7.

	9 a.m.	3 p.m.
Queensland.		
Cardwell	Calm. Fine	
Townsville	SE. Fine	
Bowen	SE. Fine	
Mackay	SE. Showery	
Claremont	E. Cloudy	
Rockhampton	SE. Fine	
Maryborough	SE. Fine	
Roma	N. Fine	
Brisbane	N. Fine	
Toowoomba	NE. Fine	
N. S. Wales.		
Tenterfield	NW. Fine	E. Fine, hot
Casino	Calm. Fine	NE. Fine
Grafton	Calm. Fine	NE., fresh. Fine, hazy
Clarence Heads	NE., light. Hazy	NE. Fine, fresh
Glen Innes	SE. Cloudy	NW. Fine
Inverell	N. Fine	E. Fine
Port Macquarie	NE. Fine	NNE. Fine
West Kempsey	NE. Fine	NNE. Fine
Armidale	NNW. Fine	NE. Fine
Tamworth	N. Fine	Calm. Fine
Gunnedah	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Narrabri	NW. Fine	Calm. Fine
Muswellbrook	Calm. Fine	NW. Fine
Murrurundi	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine, hot
Singleton	Calm. Fine	NW. Fine
Maitland	E. Fine	NE. Cloudy
Port Stephens	NE. Hot, sea smooth	W. Fine, sea smooth
Newcastle	E. Fine. Sea smooth	E. Fine, hot
Barranjuee	Calm. Dull, cloudy	NE., fresh. Fine
Windsor	Calm. Cloudy	W. Fine, hot
Sydney	Calm. Dull, cloudy	NE. Fine
South Head	Calm. Fine, sea smooth	NE. Fine, sea smooth
Wollongong	Calm. Hazy	NE. Fine
Kiama	NE. Fine	NE., light. Fine
Jervis Bay	Calm. Fine	NE., light. Fine
Goulburn	Calm. Fine	Calm. Cloudy
Braidwood	Calm. Fine	NW. Fine
Araluen	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Moruya	Calm. Fine	NE. Cloudy
Queanbeyan	Calm. Fine, warm	Calm. Sultry
Bombala	Calm. Fine	NW. Cloudy
Cooma	N. Sultry	N. Fine
Eden	NE. Fine	NE. Cloudy
Gabo Island	NE., moderate. Fine	N.E. Thunderstorm
Yass	Calm. Fine	Calm. Cloudy
Gundagai	Calm. Dull	Calm. Cloudy
Tumut	Calm. Fine	Calm. Hazy
Kiandra	Calm. Fine	NW. Fine
Albury	E. Cloudy	Calm. Fine
Mount Victoria	Calm. Dull, hot	Calm. Cloudy
Bathurst	NW. Fine	Calm. Fine
Carcoar	W. Fine, warm	Calm. Like storm
Mudgee	Calm. Fine, hot	SE. Fine, hot
Cassilis	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Merriwa	Calm. Fine, hot	SE. Fine
Wellington	Calm. Fine, hot	N. Cloudy
Dubbo	Calm. Fine, very hot	NE. Fine, very hot
Orange	WNW. Fine	W. Dull
Forbes	W. Fine	W. Dull
Grenfell	Calm. Very hot	Calm. Very hot
Young	W. Fine	N. Cloudy, thundrstm.
Wagga Wagga	E. Fine, hot	E. Fine
Urana	Calm. Fine	NW. Fine
Deniliquin	S. Like storm	SW. Thunderstorm
Hay	SW. Stormy	Calm. Cloudy
Moulamein	Calm. Sultry	Calm. Like storm
Balranald	SE. Cloudy	S. Thunderstorm
Euston	Calm. Dull	Calm. Dull
Wentworth	W. Like storm.	W. Stormy.
Victoria.		
Melbourne	WNW., light. Cloudy	
Queenscliff	S., light. Overcast	
Cape Schank	Calm. Dull	
Cape Otway	SE., moderate. Cloudy.	
South Australia.		
Guichen Bay	SE. Fine	
Adelaide	W. Dull	
M'Donnell Bay	SE. Fine.	

READING OF BAROMETER AND THERMOMETER, 9 a.m.

Barometer.—Melbourne, 29·988; Queenscliff, 30·02; Cape Schank, 29·77; Cape Otway, 29·82; Guichen Bay, 29·902; Adelaide, 29·794.

Thermometer.—Melbourne, 67°; Queenscliff, 65°; Cape Schank, 66°; Cape Otway, 66°; Guichen Bay, 68°; Adelaide, 65·6°.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51' 41". Longitude 10h. 4m. 46s.
Magnetic variation 9° 35' 26" East. 9th September, 1871.
The Time-ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted) at 1h. p.m. Sydney mean time, or 2h. 55m. 14s. a.m., Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Faht., and to Mean Sea Level.
Velocity of wind, measured in miles per hour, and the force deduced from velocity.
Rainfall and evaporation measured in inches.
Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy Sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10.

December 6, 1871. Civil Reckoning.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in Shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Velocity.	Force.	Cloudy Sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
a.m. 9	29·972	72·4	74	SSW.	14	1·0	10	0·00	4·5
p.m. 3	·941	73·2	73	S.	17	1·4	10		
9	·996	67·5	91	S.	8	0·3	10		4·0
Mean ...	29·970	71·4	79·3		13	0·9	10·0		4·3

Evaporation in 24 hours, 0·162.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade { Maximum .... 76·6 | Sun-maximum .... 107·0
Minimum .... 65·3 | Grass-minimum .... 61·6

Thermometer with black bulb in black wool, and protected from wind, maximum, 154·9 at 11.45 a.m.

Temperature of sea water, 3 feet below the surface, at Fort Denison, at 9 a.m., 68·6.

Total rainfall from January 1st to December 7th = 51·713 inches.

Annual average of the preceding twelve years = 51·011 inches.

Average rainfall for the period January 1st to December 1st, during the previous 14 years = 47·816 inches.

METEOROLOGICAL STATIONS,
arranged in order of latitude, with distance from the coast, and height above sea, where it is known.
Only eight of the stations have barometers and hygrometers.

Stations.	Distance from coast in miles.	Height above sea in feet.	Barometer.	Temper. in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Max.	Min.	Rain in inches.
			At 9 a.m.—Dec. 7, 1871.					For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m.		
Tenterfield	85		—	—	—	NW.	1·0	84·7	51·9	0
Grafton	23		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	83·7	60·2	0
Narrabri	182		—	—	—	NW.	16·0	100·9	74·8	0
Armidale	82	3278	30·140	68·2	79	NNW	1·0	85·2	57·1	0
P. Macqu'rie	0		—	—	—	NE.	1·0	74·3	61·5	0
Murru'ndi	113	1545	—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	92·1	66·3	0
Cassilis	140		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	95·1	65·2	0
Dubbo	230		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	87·9	—	0
Ms'w'llb'k	96		—	—	—	Calm	0·0	104·0	70·3	0
Mudgee	120		—	—	—	Calm	0·0	92·9	65·5	0
W. Maitl'd	16		—	—	—	E.	1·0	90·1	72·2	0
Newcastle	1	112	30·021	72·5	84	E.	0·0	73·8	65·3	0
Orange	132	2891	—	—	—	WNW.	1·0	84·2	61·1	0
Bathurst	100	2200	29·972	79·0	94	NW.	—	93·7	60·0	0·48
Woodford	50	2192	30·114	66·0	—	Calm.	0·0	76·4	62·7	0
Par'matta	16		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	81·3	66·4	0
Sydney	5	155	30·053	71·4	76	SE.	0·0	78·0	64·8	0
Wentw'rth	520		—	—	—	W.	4·0	80·[illegible]	62·3	0
Young	148		—	—	—	W.	—	97·[illegible]	—	0
W'll'gong	0		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	74·4	63·7	0
Goulburn	57	2129	30·002	79·0	57	Calm.	0·0	81·9	56·3	0
Wagga	164		—	—	—	E.	—	89·1	63·9	0·90
Qu'nbeyan	63		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	85·2	62·7	0
Deniliquin	270	410	29·995	75·0	62	S.	4·0	[illegible]·1	50·5	0.05
Kiandra	84	4640	30·009	61·4	86	Calm.	0·0	75·3	50·6	0·25
Cooma	47	2637	—	—	—	N.	4·0	—	57·1	0
Albury	163	572	—	—	—	E.	1·0	95·5	—	0
Eden	0	107	29·806	64·7	60	NE.	1·0	76·0	63·1	0

Stormy looking at Wentworth and Deniliquin.

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDUM FOR DECEMBER 8, 1871.

Object.	Rises.	Sets.	Phases of the Moon.	
	h. m.	h. m.		
Sun	4.44	7.0	Last quarter	5th
Moon	2.1 a.m.	2.18 p.m.	New moon	12th
Mercury	5.56 a.m.	8.25 p.m.	First quarter	19th
Venus	2.24 a.m.	3.7 p.m.	Full moon	27th
Mars	7.32 a.m.	9.43 p.m.		
Jupiter	10.2 p.m.	8.2 a.m.	Moon's age, 25·4 days.	
Saturn	6.33 a.m.	8.42 p.m.		

Moon.—In Equator, 7th; G.S. Declination, 13th; in Equator, 20th; G.N. Declination, 27th; Apogee, 27th.

High water at Fort Denison, a.m., 4h. 1m.; p.m., 4h. 35m.

H. C. Russell, Government Astronomer.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Government Observatory, Sydney.
Latitude, 33° 51' 41". Longitude, 10 h. 4 m. 46 s.
Magnetic variation, 9° 35' 26" East.
October, 1871.
GENERAL ABSTRACT.

Barometer .... Highest reading ... 30·420 on the 18th, at 9 a.m.
Lowest reading ... 29·375 on the 5th, at 3.5 p.m.
Mean height ... 30·015 (being 0·193 greater than that in the same month on an average of the preceding 13 years)

Wind .... Greatest pressure ... 33·6 lbs., on the 12th
Mean pressure ... 1·0 lbs.
Number of days calm ... 0
Prevailing direction... E.N.E. (Prevailing direction during the same month for the preceding 12 years, N.E.)

Temperature .... Highest in the shade 85·6, on the 12th
Lowest in the shade 48·1, on the 3rd
Greatest range ... 30·3, on the 11th
Highest in the sun ... 120·0, on the 11th and 12th
Highest in a black box, with glass top 155·0, on the 12th
Lowest on the grass 39·0, on the 3rd
Mean diurnal range... 14·6
Mean in the shade ... 60·6 (being 3·1 less than that of the same month on an average of the preceding 12 years)

Humidity .... Greatest amount ... 96·0, on the 9th and 16th
Least ... 31·0, on the 12th
Mean ... 70·9 (being 3·0 greater than that of the same month on an average of the preceding 12 years)

Rain .... Greatest fall ... 0·932 inches, on the 8th
Number of days ... 19
Total fall ... { 3·446 inch, 65 feet above the ground; 3·480 inch, 15 inches above the ground }
(being 1·249 inches than that of the same month on an average of the preceding 12 years)

Evaporation .... Total amount ... 4·189 inches

Ozone .... Mean amount ... 4·5 (being 0·6 less than that in the same month on an average of the preceding 11 years)

Electricity .... Number of days lightning ... 7

Cloudy Sky .... Mean amount ... 6·1
Number of clear days ... 1

Meteors .... Number observed ... 2

H. C. Russell, Government Astronomer.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO COUNTRY AGENTS.—The Agents for the Sydney Morning Herald are requested to furnish their quarterly statement of accounts previous to the 20th instant. December, 1871.

SCHWEPPE'S SODAWATER AND LEMONADE.—These superior Mineral Waters can be had at the principal Hotels, Cafés, Chemists, and Wine Merchants.

F. LASSETTER and CO. are just opening their new shipments of articles for the DINNER, TEA, and BREAKFAST TABLE, suited to the requirements of the approaching festive season,

TABLE CUTLERY, comprising best ivory-balance handle and lockfast table and dessert knives, warranted of first-class quality; also, solid ivory stag and black handle serviceable knives and forks for ordinary use, at reduced prices.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, consisting of elegant designs in cruets, dish covers, pickle frames, tea, table, and dessert SPOONS and FORKS; entrée dishes, butter coolers, egg frames, tea and breakfast services, and every requisite for the table, equal to solid silver in appearance and durability, and forming a magnificent display worth inspecting.

COOKING STOVES and COOKING UTENSILS for the preparation of first-class cookery.

Every article guaranteed to be as represented, or taken back.

F. LASSETTER and CO., 421, George-street Sydney.

FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. E. DAVIS'S FANCY BAZAAR, KING-STREET.

AT THE CORNER of Mort's-passage, 370, George-st. India Gauze Undershirts, 31s 6d the ½-dozen. Extra fine White Lisle Thread ditto, 45s the ½-dozen. Extra super Merino Pants, 36s the ½-dozen. Fancy Hosiery (very superior), 27s the dozen. The above are the choicest goods of the season. JOSEPH BULLARD, Mercer and Glover, Anatomical Shirtmaker.

A CHOICE selection of BOOKS, suitable for SCHOOL PRIZES and CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, just unpacked by WILLIAM MADDOCK, 383, George-st.

CATALOGUE of surplus LIBRARY BOOKS to be had, gratis, at MADDOCK'S Select Library.

MADDOCK'S Select CIRCULATING LIBRARY, 383, George-st. Catalogues gratis on application.

ROUILLON'S Josephines, spotted, 1s 11d; Gipsy Hats and Bonnets, trimmed, 9s 11d. Baker, op. Cath.

FINE Black Grenadine Jackets, new shapes, richly trimmed, 17s 6d; also at 8s 11d. Baker, op. Cathedral.

THE GOLD-FIELDS COMMISSION REPORT. See Sydney Mail.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1871.

In the Legislative Council, yesterday,

The Postmaster-General laid on the table:—A return of the cost of printing upon the order of the Legislative Council, from 11th August, 1870, to 22nd June, 1871, and a return of bank liabilities and assets for the quarter ended 30th September, 1871.

The Dedicated Crown Lands Resumption Bill was read a third time and passed, and returned to the Assembly without amendment.

The House then went into Committee on the Import Entries Regulation Bill, and the Postmaster-General explained the custom as it at present existed in reference to arrangements made between the Customs authorities and the owners of the wharfs at which intercolonial steamers landed their goods. He hoped the hon. member Mr. Weekes would not press his amendment, by which he sought to increase the time allowed for the entry of goods by intercolonial steamers from twelve hours to twenty-four, as such amendment could not be attended with any practical beneficial result.

Mr. Hay supported the amendment, and said that the bill had been introduced by false pretences. It had been stated that it would make the law as it existed in Victoria, when, in fact, it would do nothing of the kind, and hon. members had been deceived by the statement.

Mr. Gordon and Mr. John Campbell supported the amendment.

Mr. Darley defended the clause as it stood, and pointed out that no practical good would be gained by altering the bill.

After some further discussion, in which Mr. E. Deas Thomson, Mr. Weekes, Mr. Ogilvie, Sir W. Manning, the Postmaster-General, Mr. Hay, and Mr. J. Campbell took part, the House divided on Mr. Weekes's amendment, which was lost by 8 to 7, and the clause was passed.

Mr. Hay entered his protest against such piecemeal legislation, and hoped soon to see some measure introduced for the consolidation of the Customs laws.

The other clauses of the bill were agreed to without amendment, and the bill having been reported, the third reading was fixed for Wednesday next.

The House adjourned at six minutes to 6 o'clock until 4 o'clock on Wednesday next.

In the Legislative Assembly, yesterday,

Ministers, in answer to questions, said: That a Board of five decided upon tenders for stores, clothing, &c., tenderers supplying according to samples furnished by the Government; that there were employed on the Government railways seven civil engineers and six surveyors; that instructions had been given to provide increased accommodation and ventilation for imported cattle placed in quarantine; that the telegraph line be tween Narrabri and Bourke was contracted to be finished in six months from September last, and there are now twenty-seven miles completed, and thirty-seven partly so; that two complaints had been made of the conduct of the police magistrate at Narrabri, to both of which he had given a satisfactory explanation; that tolls were placed on the Southern Road to obtain revenue to keep the road, and it was expected that enough for the purpose would be raised; that the Government were most anxious to make a new agreement with Victoria on the Border Customs, but, in the event of no such agreement, Government would be compelled to take the necessary steps for collecting the duties imposed by law; and that constable Tant was allowed to resign in January, 1871, having disease of the brain, and having been in the force since 1855.

Petitions against the Cemeteries Bill were presented by Mr. Windeyer, from the various trustees of the Necropolis, and by Mr. S. C. Brown from the Standing Committee of the Church of England Synod.

Mr. Terry moved the adjournment of the House in order to bring under notice the complaints which were made of the delays in the survey of mineral lands in the Northern district. He hoped the Secretary for Lands would be able to give a satisfactory answer to these complaints.

Mr. Wilson had seen the complaints referred to, and assured the House that there were no grounds for them. Since the 7th September last, no less than 261 mineral selections other than auriferous had been made in the Northern district, and in every instance the direction to survey had been forwarded to the Surveyor-General within a few days of the selection. Five surveyors were now hard at work, and others would be employed if they co[illegible]btained.

Mr. Samuel and Mr. Fras[illegible]h interested in the Northern tin mines, [illegible]y to the efforts which had been made to [illegible]ands on the Survey Department.

Mr. Baker complained at the slow way in which leases of auriferous lands were surveyed. He had known lands to be worked out before they were surveyed.

Mr. Wilson explained that this was owing to the scattered way in which these leases were taken up.

Mr. R. Forster drew attention to the interference with the gold miners at Oban, by taking up mineral lands including their claims.

Mr. Wilson said these would be attended to.

The question was put and negatived.

Papers regarding an alleged encroachment on Mr. Close's property, at Wollombi, were ordered to be laid on the table.

The Parramatta Gas Company's Bill was referred to a select committee.

The Married Woman's Property Bill was considered in committee and agreed to; but several new clauses being proposed, hon. members required that they should be postponed for consideration. Progress was therefore reported, and leave given to sit again on Wednesday next.

The House adjourned at fourteen minutes to 7 until 4 o'clock this day (Friday).

Among our readers is no small number who live in quiet nooks and corners in this sunny land, enjoying the shade of the evergreen, and smoking the pipe of peace. They must be astonished at the new names and golden treasures which glitter in our columns. They read of the "Daylight Wreath," of the rich vein in the "Star of the East," of the engine named "the Lovely Susan," of quartz-crushing celebrity; of success in "Tom Tittler's Ground," extraordinary and astounding; of shares offered in the market last week doubled in value this week, and sure to increase to twice the amount in the week following. Men are arrested by the buttonhole as they pass along the street with the inquiry, "Have you heard the news of the extraordinary 'find,' in the 'Artful's Dodger's Claim?'" They are struck with the reserve of the knowing ones, their mysterious looks, their nods and winks. Anecdotes multiply of poor men suddenly becoming opulent, and evidences are accumulating to show that a chance is much more valuable than a certainty. All this puts the quiet people in a state of uneasiness, makes a long pipe distasteful, and sets them to work counting their gains, the result perhaps of forty years' toil, with the fortunes that wise men win in a day. The accumulation of mystical names, implying latent treasures, in the columns of the newspaper is one of the symptoms of our condition. The fever is running high. The number of persons who have invested are increasingly large; but the fever is not at its height. It requires only a little experience of the world to know that there is not in the whole pharmacopœia of modern medicine a drug that would reach the case. A few weeks or months will extend the disorder until it embraces a large portion of the financial public of the second or third class, and until it anticipates the income of a multitude of salaried men who see no other road to fortune. The small shopkeeper will defer the payment of his bills until he gets his mining return. Thus the community are in danger of being stamped, at least on one side, with the hideous, odious character of the gambler.

There have been real discoveries of great value. There are parts of the country proved to be rich in auriferous deposits. We have no doubt that a field is open for the quiet steady miner for remunerative labour, and with a chance above and beyond this of an occasional prize. The immense deposits of gold in Victoria are probably equalled in parts of New South Wales. This we are quite prepared to hope, and that there is a large legitimate sphere for the mining interest to work upon. But it is precisely under such circumstances that reasonable men should reflect, and carry with them a few considerations which cannot hurt them, but may save them from much disappointment and sorrow.

The first caution is the cognizance of the fact that there are many people living by their wits who acquire great boldness and skill by practice. In every time of excitement these appear in great number—they co-operate with each other for mutual gain. A finds a great mine, B is qualified to puff it, C manufactures the shares, and D gives for them a premium; but they are rogues all. The only reason for giving the premium is to cheat E, by inspiring him with confidence. Perhaps E entered into the snare as an honest man; but he has embarked largely—he has a great stake in success—he therefore, from being a dupe, becomes a fellow conspirator, and so the affair goes on until the bubble bursts. This is precisely the history of a thousand schemes that have had a certain success in Victoria and California. We are not aware whether in Victoria mere names representing mines so called having no existence have ever been at a premium; but in California it certainly was so, and sham shares were sold and quoted as realities. The dupes bought on the faith of the rogues. We shall not probably have anything so bold attempted in this colony; but in the multitude of mining speculations, having a plausible support, there will be room to slip in ingenious inventions.

The working miners have, in some instances, shown a commendable jealousy of adventurers, but even the ostentation of honesty becomes occasionally the disguise of the rogue. Who would think, for example, that the man who earnestly exposed a fraud would be the father of one? Jenkinson, whose name has been celebrated by Goldsmith, was a monogamist, and parson Primrose was another; but this did not save the divine from being cheated at least once a year by his admiring friend. The result of experience is then that people should not enter upon things they do not understand, upon the testimony of men they do not know. A mine may be very rich; it may be of a very legitimate investment; but unless this is known to be its characters wise men should have nothing to do with it. We know that a good retail shop, or a fine salary, or a well-paid calling, will keep the wolf from the door. Those who have these resources ought not to envy the gold miner, whose life is often very hard, and his earnings small. The lucky man only is known; the unlucky, in the day of trouble, slips out of sight. In Victoria, where the gold was shipped by tons, the average gave only £75 sterling per head, three or four years ago.

The moral history of Victoria is full of warning to young men who have travelled out of their own sphere to become speculators—men who had been well brought up, and had every prospect of distinction and opulence. There are examples of members of financial establishments whose salaries were large, though not sufficient to support racehorses and more expensive appendages, but enough to maintain them according to their original habits in decent respectability. But mining investments required them to exhaust their credit; and a new pressure made them abuse their trust. We have seen the bitter consequences of this downward course—the force of irresistible temptation bearing along from one stage to another those who had other hopes, until they were obliged to escape in disguises or to wear the badge of a felon among the lowest of mankind. If it were absolutely certain that by misappropriating funds a large return might be made in four and twenty hours, how many who shrink from gross theft would borrow an unauthorised signature? Yet a false friend may sometimes place the prospect of gain on such certain assurances in appearance, that little will remain but the honesty of a man to stand between himself and the temptation. These shares in the "Crœsus" mine he is told may be had for £1000; in a week they will be worth £3000, and the difference will be the gain. Instead of this turning out true, they are perhaps not worth £50. Then begins the career of anxiety to the unfortunate speculator. He will not submit to the loss which would only ruin his estate, and struggles against it until his character is gone. What sleepless nights; what domestic deceptions! what cruel forebodings! Many a man under this impulse has sought his remedy in drink, as the only means of enduring the dreadful suspense. This has occurred in Victoria in numerous instances. It may be given as the history of one man; but it is the type of many.

The City Corporation, anxious not longer to neglect the proper sewerage of the city, have sought the co-operation of the Government in a preliminary inquiry especially with reference to the complaints as to the deterioration of the harbour. The Government has the matter under its consideration, and seems to be hesitating as to how far co-operation and inquiry will commit it to co-operation in expenditure. The subject is certainly one of very great importance, and must be studied as it respects Sydney in the largest sense of that word, and not merely in the light of the present arbitrary limits of the legal city. Like the water question, the sewerage question must be treated broadly, and the range of inquiry must cover the whole of the ground which must fairly be considered the metropolis, quite irrespective of whether different areas happen at present to be under suburban or city control.

To any Commission that may be appointed to inquire into the subject, there will, doubtless, be referred a recent circular letter from Earl Kimberley covering an elaborate report by Dr. Buchanan of the Privy Council on "certain means" of preventing excrement nuisances in towns and villages. The communication of this report seems to be due to an application made by Mr. Charles Cowper for the most recent and authentic information on the subject which the British Government had at its disposal; and while acceding to his request the Secretary for the Colonies very properly sent the same information the round of the colonial empire. We presume, as a matter of course, that a copy of this despatch, which is dated the 11th August last, has reached our Government, and will, in course of time, be published; but the copy before us comes, via South Australia, where we have frequently noticed that official communications from England find their way into print much more promptly than with us.

The report of Dr. Buchanan is, in the main, a recommendation and defence of the dry earth conservancy system, as to the practical efficiency of which there has been, and still is, considerable dispute. The nature of the system has been twice expounded and recommended in Sydney, once by Mr. Roberts before the Royal Society, and more recently by Mr. Backhouse before the Architectural Society. We believe it has also been practically tested by the Benevolent Asylum at Liverpool, though with what results we are not aware. We have been informed that it was also tried in the Hospital at Melbourne, where, in the absence of town sewerage, the water system was not practicable. After prolonged experiment, it was abandoned as unsatisfactory, and the Lieurner System has been substituted with complete success. Of course, the earth system is put to its severest test where all the arrangements are necessarily inside a building like an hospital, and it does not follow that because it is not the best for that purpose, it is therefore unsuited for ordinary household use. We may mention in connection with this subject that Mr. Girdlestone, C.E., one of the engineers of the Earth Closet Company, is at the present time travelling in Australia, and has submitted to us some drawings of his recently-patented improvement of the apparatus. He would, doubtless, be quite willing to give any information on the subject to the Corporation authorities or to the Government.

It would be premature to assume that this system is exactly the thing for Sydney; but at the same time it is obvious that it has some *a priori* recommendations. The sandstone rock on which our city is built is sometimes found to be very hard, and is always more or less expensive to excavate. It is for this reason that the sewerage system has never been much extended beyond section A; and to this reason it also is due that the Corporation authorities were so slow, even within that section, in compelling householders to make connections; for the cost of doing this was often altogether out of proportion to the value of the tenement. Owing to the want of method in laying out the city, and the irregularity of back lanes, a great many connecting-drains have to pass under houses—an arrangement always objected to by sanitary authorities, as, in case of any leak in the conduit, unhealthy fumes will be sucked up through the house. It is one defect too of our present system that all the discharge from the northern slopes must go into the harbour, where it is not only wasted, but where, in the opinion of some medical authorities, it has already vitiated the health of the city; so that in getting rid of one evil we have incurred a second. The water question too is inextricably associated with the present system. We have obviously no water to waste, while at the same time the demand for closets has increased with great rapidity, and it is there, too, where the waste at night is at the maximum. The earth system recommends itself as requiring no expensive excavations, as preserving the harbour from corruption, and dispensing with all costly pumping arrangements; it involves no consumption of the town supply of water, and it creates a valuable fertiliser, which the general poverty of the surrounding soil stands in need of. These recommendations do not of themselves necessarily prove that this system is the right one for Sydney, but they certainly establish for it a good case for favourable consideration.

Dr. Buchanan's report, while putting fairly the objections urged by the opponents of the system, gives particulars of its application in public institutions, in encampments, in villages, and in towns, and adding the experience of India to that of Europe. The institutions include National schools, grammar schools, gaols, and lunatic asylums. The encampment experiment referred to was at Wimbledon; the best village experiment has been at Halton, near Wendover, in Buckinghamshire, where the experiment has extended over three and a-half years; and the best town experiment has been at Lancaster, where Mr. Garnett, a philanthrophic gentleman, first tried the system as applicable to a block of the poorer class of houses, and where the Corporation have since taken the matter off his hands, and are working it through their own officials.

Dr. Buchanan gives the opinions of objectors, which are that deodorization is not complete, that the arrangements are too complicated, that the elements of infection are not removed, and that supervision, especially among the poorer class of houses, is absolutely necessary. The reply is that the Indian experience disproves the infection theory, that the water system requires an immense amount of inspection amongst the poorer class of houses, and that the saving of water and the value of the manure establish a pecuniary gain of great importance to ratepayers. We have no room for all the details into which Dr. Buchanan's report enters, but he summarises as follows the general advantages of the system which he recommends:—

"1. The earth-closet, intelligently managed, furnishes a means of disposing of excrement without nuisance and apparently without detriment to health.

"2. In communities, the earth-closet system requires to be managed by the authority of the place, and will pay at least the expenses of its management.

"3. In the poorer class of houses, where supervision of any closet arrangements is indispensable, the adoption of the earth system offers special advantages.

"4. The earth system of excrement removal does not supersede the necessity of an independent means of removing slops, rain water, and soil water.

"5. The limits of application of the earth system in the future cannot be stated. In existing towns, favourably arranged for access to the closets, the system might at once be applied to a population of 10,000 persons.

"6. As compared with the water-closet, the earth-closet has three advantages:—It is cheaper in original cost, it requires less repair, it is not injured by frost, it is not damaged by improper substances being thrown down it, and it very greatly reduces the quantity of water required by each household.

"7. As regards the application of excrement to the land, the advantages of the earth system are these: The whole agricultural value of the excrement is retained; the resulting manure is in a state in which it can be kept, carried about, and applied to crops with facility. There is no need for restricting its use to any particular area, not for using it at times when, agriculturally, it is worthless, and it can be applied with advantage to a very great variety, if not to all crops and soils. After the disposal of excrement by earth, irrigation will continue to have its value as a means of extracting from the refuse water of a place whatever agricultural value it may possess for the benefit of such crops and such places as can advantageously be subjected to the process.

"8. These conclusions have no reference to the disposal of trade or manufacturing refuse, which it is assumed ought to be dealt with, as belonging to the business in which it is produced, by the people who produce it, and not to come within the province of local authorities to provide for."

Supreme Court.—Business this day.—Term List. (The Court will not sit till 11.) Motions generally, Motions, &c. Crown cases: The Queen v. Kermond, the Queen v. King, the Queen v. Davis and another. Ecclesiastical and Equity Jurisdiction—before his Honor the Primary Judge. At 11 o'clock: In Equity—motions and petitions. Ecclesiastical—Harris v. Warner.

District Court.—Ca. Sa. Motions to-day: Learmonth and another v. Pritchard, Insley v. Cohen, Moore v. Simpson, Ruddle v. Winkworth, Lee v. Livingstone, Doyle v. Hackett, Maher v. Greville, Kelly v. Port, Fernandez v. Carr, Dickson v. Simpson. Rehearing: Casey v. Warren. New Trial Motion: Cape v. Casey. Interpleader: Bryon v. Lemon. Causes: Moses v. Robertson, Mullins v. Reynolds, Guilfoyle and another v. Redman, Reynolds v. Gallon, O'Brien v. Keary, French and another v. Lammon, Challinor v. Bartlett, Casey v. M'Namara, Casey v. Louis, O'Brien v. Quirk, O'Brien v. Grant, Chard v. Ickerson, Burne v. Anderson, Thomas v. Towns and Co., O'Sullivan v. Tansley, Blow and another v. Warburton and others, Brockstayne v. Clarke, M'Givney v. Haywood, Brown and another v. Ryan, Breakwell v. Anderson.

Garotting.—Persons out in the evenings should be on the alert against garotters, of whom there are some expert gangs about just now. A few nights ago, about 12 o'clock, a gentleman was garotted at the top of Bent-street, and robbed of 38s. and his watch, and then left insensible on the pavement, where he remained for half-an-hour. A Chinaman was throttled and robbed of £26; and on Saturday evening, November 25, a young man was asked the time, near the corner of Macquarie and Goulburn streets, and, before he could reply, was seized by the throat, made insensible, and then robbed: three men were engaged in this transaction. On Tuesday morning last, between 1 and 2 o'clock, a most determined case of garotting occurred in Phillip-street to a gentleman connected with the *Herald*, who had left the office shortly before, and was returning home quietly smoking a cigar, when he was suddenly seized by the throat from behind, and rendered insensible in a few seconds, in which condition he supposes he must have remained for some time, and was in a semi-conscious state only for an hour after. It is almost needless to say that he was "eased" of his watch and a small amount of silver in his pocket. The ruffians in the latter instance put on what is termed, in their slang, the "Magimis" pretty strong, as the throat is so much swollen as to almost prevent swallowing, and is much discoloured on the inside. It is necessary that people out at night should be very vigilant, as if caught properly by those stranglers, the suddenness of the attack, and the rapidity with which the senses are overcome, render the identification of the scoundrels by their victims almost impossible.

The Poultry and Dog Club.—The entries for the first exhibition of the Sydney Poultry and Dog Club closed on Thursday night, and are so numerous that we may anticipate the most successful show ever held in Australia. In fowls, geese, turkeys, and ducks, 164 exhibits are entered, and in pigeons 115; dogs number 213, thus classified—sporting, 96; bull and bull terriers, 27; terriers, 54; poodles, 36. Canaries, rabbits, and miscellaneous, 50; cats, 30; pigeon flying matches, 15. There are also some entries from Victoria and Tasmania, but they had not arrived when we went to press.

The Jury Lists.—About thirty magistrates assembled, yesterday, at the Central Police Office, for the revision of the jury list for the year 1872; a larger meeting for the purpose than has assembled at least for many years past. Mr. W. T. Pinhey was unanimously called upon to preside. Shortly before 4 o'clock, the Revision Court, having proceeded with the list as far as the end of the names commencing with J., adjourned until 11 a.m. this day.

Professor Thomson.—It will be seen by an advertisement in another column, that the committee appointed to manage the Dr. Thomson fund, have in accordance with the instructions of the public meeting, discussed the best form the memorial should take. It appears that Mrs. Thomson is anxious to return to her own and her husband's friends in London, and the committee recommend that the first application of any funds raised should be to provide a free passage. If there is any sufficient surplus, it is to be invested for the benefit of the children. With respect to the publication of the late Professor's literary remains, we understand that they have been inspected by the Rev. W. B. Clarke, who is of opinion that, though very valuable to his successor or to any geological explorer, they are too incomplete for publication. Had the lamented gentleman survived a few years longer, he would, in conjunction with the Rev. W. B. Clarke, have produced a geological map of the colony; and the necessary material was being gathered. But the work, done hitherto through contributions to the end in view, was not put into shape for public use. We understand that subscription lists are to be sent to the gold-fields, and that the Commissioners will be requested to take charge of any money collected there. It is probable that not a few miners will be glad of the opportunity of doing something for the family of one who worked hard to facilitate and elevate their special industry.

Picton.—A tea party succeeded by a public meeting and concert, was held in this township on the 28th November, to initiate proceedings for the collection of funds to be employed in enlarging the church in this township, the congregation having increased to such an extent as to necessitate the enlargement. The tea party was held *al fresco*, in the paddock in the rear of the Court-house. The evening was deliciously cool; the viands provided by Mr. Trennery were excellent; and the ladies' committee, to which all the preparations had been confided, deservedly gained golden opinions for their ceaseless endeavours to render all happy and joyous. At half-past 7 the meeting in the Court-house was held, the building was crowded, the Rev. S. Fox, the incumbent, presiding. Proceedings were opened with prayer, and the singing by the children of the Public School "Shall we gather at the river;" the sweet fresh voices of the children during the evening, formed one of the most attractive features of the musical programme; and to Mr. Temperley, their teacher, must be awarded the highest praise for the pains he has taken in their instruction. The Rev. Mr. Fox explained the objects of the meeting. The resolutions were proposed and seconded by Messrs. J. M. Antil, Giblin, R. M'Innes, Proctor, Fieldhouse, and Anderson, and supported by the Rev. R. W. Payne; the tenor of them was that a fund be collected for the intended purpose; that when the church is enlarged the sittings in the added portion shall be free, and that the churchwardens be treasurers of the fund. All passed unanimously. The musical programme was a treat not often to be met with out of the chief towns in the colony. To the ladies, who added so much to the attractiveness of the evening, praise would be superfluous. It may merely be mentioned that their vocal efforts deserved and received well merited plaudits; nor were the gentlemen vocalists less deserving of the applause they received from the delighted audience. The proceedings so successful in every point, were brought to a conclusion by the singing of the National Anthem, in which ladies and gentlemen, children, and meeting cordially joined. Upwards of £100 were collected in the room: all was over by half-past 10.—*From a Correspondent*, December 3.

Runaway.—In the paragraph in yesterday's issue respecting Mr. Murphy's buggy having come into contact with another vehicle, instead of Herr Schmitt and Co., it should read—Herr Carl Schmitt.

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TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES

AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAMS.

HILL END.

THURSDAY.

THERE have been no startling mining events here such as would justify the extraordinary rumours flying about the metropolis. Fair gold has been struck in the Star of Hope Claim at Oakey Creek, and there are good reports from prospectors between the Turon River and Chambers's Creek, where numerous leases have been taken up.

Buyers and Holterman's second lot of good stuff has just been washed up, amounting to twenty-two tons, and yielded 650 oz. 11 dwts. The first lot of twenty-eight tons yielded 761 oz. 6 dwts. 100 oz. obtained from specimens have to be added, making a total of 1611 oz. 17 dwts. from 50 tons of stone. They are crushing poor stuff now.

Holson and King have struck another gold bearing vein.

MELBOURNE.

THURSDAY.

The *Argus* of to-day publishes extracts from Huntingdon's lecture, with extracts from the lecture lately delivered by the Rev. Mr. Inglis, in juxtaposition, showing a complete identity of the latter with the former.

The railway revenue has declined £500 as compared with the corresponding week of last year.

The Collingwood election, for which Messrs Vale and Reeves are candidates, creates much interest.

The harvest reports are favourable, though a good deal of rust has appeared.

The biddings for the rice and sugar offered at auction yesterday did not reach importers' estimates, and there were consequently no sales.

Flour continues dull. Maize is firm at 3s. 9d. Currants have improved. Kerosene is quoted at 1s. 9d.

HOBART TOWN.

THURSDAY.

Mr. Davis has introduced a Telegram Copyright Bill into the Assembly. The Ministers promise to support it.

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY:

6TH PARLIAMENT—3RD SESSION.

As, according to Parliamentary practice, a Member of the Legislative Assembly is forbidden to speak of another Member by name in the course of debate, but must speak of him according to the electorate which he represents, or the office which he fills—for instance, the hon. member for Argyle, the hon. Colonial Secretary, &c.—doubtless our readers are occasionally puzzled as to who the person alluded to really is; we therefore furnish them, at this early period of the session, with a list of the Members arranged according to their electorates, which list, if preserved, will be found convenient for reference.

Argyle—Mr. Edward Butler.
Balranald—Mr. Joseph James Phelps.
Bathurst—Mr. William Henry Suttor.
Bogan (The)—Hon. George William Lord (*Colonial Treasurer*).
Braidwood—Mr. Edward Greville.
Camden—Mr. John Morrice, and Captain Arthur Alexander Walton Onslow, R.N.
Canterbury—Mr. Richard Hill, and Mr. John Lucas.
Carcoar—Mr. Richard Driver.
Central Cumberland—Mr. Edward Flood, and Mr. John Lackey (*Chairman of Committees*).
Clarence (The)—Mr. Thomas Bawden.
Eden—Mr. Henry Clarke.
Glebe (The)—Mr. George Wigram Allen.
Gold-Fields North—Mr. Robert Henry Mariner Forster.
Gold-Fields South—Mr. Ezekiel Alexander Baker.
Gold-Fields West—Mr. Walter Church.
Goulburn—Mr. Maurice Alexander.
Gwydir (The)—Mr. Thomas Gordon Gibbons Dangar.
Hartley—Mr. James Henry Neale.
Hastings (The)—Mr. Robert Burdett Smith.
Hawkesbury (The)—Mr. Henry Moses, and Mr. William Richman Piddington.
Hume (The)—Mr. James Thomas Fallon.
Hunter (The)—Mr. John Dillon.
Hunter, The Lower—Mr. Robert Wisdom.
Hunter, The Upper—Mr. Archibald Bell.
Illawarra—Mr. James Osborne.
Kiama—Mr. John Stewart.
Lachlan (The)—Mr. James Watson.
Liverpool Plains—Mr. Lewis Wolfe Levy.
Macquarie, East—Mr. William Cummings, and Mr. John Bligh Suttor.
Macquarie, West—Mr. Edmund Webb.
Maitland, East—Mr. Alexander Dodds.
Maitland, West—Mr. Benjamin Lee, jun.
Monaro—Mr. James Hart.
Morpeth—Mr. James Campbell.
Mudgee—Mr. Matthew Henry Stephen.
Murray (The)—Mr. Patrick Alfred Jennings.
Murrumbidgee (The)—Mr. William Macleay.
Narellan—Mr. Joseph Leary.
Nepean (The)—Mr. James Tobias Ryan.
Newcastle—Mr. George Alfred Lloyd.
New England—Mr. Samuel Henry Terry.
Newtown—Mr. Stephen Campbell Brown.
Northumberland—Mr. William Brookes.
Orange—Mr. Saul Samuel.
Paddington—Mr. John Sutherland.
Parramatta—Hon. James Byrnes (*Secretary for Works*), and Mr. James Squire Farnell.
Paterson (The)—Hon. William Munnings Arnold (*Speaker*).
Patrick's Plains—Mr. James Hoskins.
Queanbeyan—Mr. William Forster.
St. Leonards—Mr. William Tunks.
Shoalhaven—Mr. James Warden.
Sydney, East—Mr. David Buchanan, Mr. George King, Hon. Sir James Martin (*Attorney-General*), and Hon. John Bowie Wilson (*Secretary for Lands*).
Sydney, West—Hon. John Robertson (*Colonial Secretary*), Mr. William Speer, Mr. Joseph Wearne, and Hon. William Charles Windeyer (*Solicitor-General*).
Tenterfield—Mr. Colin Alexander Fraser.
Tumut (The)—Mr. Edward George Brown.
Wellington—Mr. Gerald Spring.
Williams (The)—Mr. John Nowlan.
Windsor—Mr. Arthur Dight.
Wollombi—Mr. Joseph Eckford.
Yass Plains—Mr. Michael Fitzpatrick.

TATTERSALL'S GENERAL ENTRY.

RANDWICK STAKES.

Mr. J. Osborne's g c Aconite, 3 years
T. Ivory's b g Sir Hercules, aged
J. Tait's br h The Quack, 5 years
B. Richards's b g Swordsman, 4 years
A. Town's ch c Clansman, 3 years
——— b f Aveline, 3 years
——— b h Idle Boy, 5 years
M. Scott's gr g Kelpie, 5 years.

MAIDEN PLATE.

Mr. E. Harvey's b c Nemo, 2 years
B. Richards's b g Swordsman, 3 years
A. Town's ch c Clansman, 3 years
——— br c Wynstay, 3 years
T. Stewart's b c Priam, 3 years
E. De Mestre's Archer colt, 3 years
— Chaffe's ro c The Acorn, 3 years
T. Lamont's ch c The Prophet, 3 years.

THE NEW YEAR'S GIFT.

Mr. T. Lamont's ch c The Prophet, 3 years
J. Tait's ch c The Count, 4 years
——— br h The Quack, 5 years
J. Higgerson's gr m Circe, 5 years
B. Richards's br g Swordsman, 5 years
A. Town's b f Aveline, 3 years
——— br h Vauban, 4 years
——— br m Paradise, 5 years
——— b c Wynstay, 3 years.
T. Stewart's bc Priam, 3 years.

PRINCE OF WALES STAKES.

Mr. A. Towns's b g Brighton, 3 years, £40
Broddick's b g Kono, aged, £30
M. Scott's g g Kelpie, 5 years, £30
Steenson's ch h Alarm, 4 years, £30
J. Higgerson's blk g Black Star, aged, £30
Macnamara's b f Queen of Diamonds, 3 years, £30
C. Jones's ch g Engineer, aged, £30.

FREE HANDICAP.

Mr. A. Black's ch g Hector, 5 years
T. Ivory's ch m Fancy, 6 years
——— ch h Bylong, aged
——— b m Achievement, 5 years
——— b g Sir Hercules, aged
J. Driscoll's b g Index, 5 years
M. Scott's g g Kelpie, 5 years
J. Osborne's g g Johnny Smoker, aged
J. Tait's ch c The Count, 4 years
——— br h The Quack, 5 years
J. Higgerson's gr m Circe, 5 years
——— bl g Black Star, aged
——— ch h Captain Cook, 5 years
C. Jones's ch g Engineer, aged
B. Richards's g g Swordsman, 5 years
A. Town's ch c Clansman, 3 years
——— b f Aveline, 3 years
——— b h Vauban, 3 years
——— br m Paradise, 5 years
——— b h Idle Boy, 5 years
——— b c Wynstay, 3 years
——— b c Brighton, 3 years.

THE REVOLUTIONS IN MEXICO.

The *Houston Telegraph* of October 7 says:—

A local revolution in the State of Monterey, Mexico, is said to be imminent. Gaza Mena, the successful Gubernatorial candidate in the late election, has been imprisoned by the present Governor, on a charge of perjury, and being unable to obtain a trial has appealed to the people. He is sustained by Petro Martinez, a revolutionary leader, who has now a force of two hundred men under his command, and is rapidly increasing this force by vigorous recruiting. All parties are said to be awaiting the action of the Legislature, which meets some time during this month.

A revolution on the Rio Grande is deemed inevitable. The Imperialist Chief, Quiroga, is at Laredo, and his agents are busy buying arms and making other necessary preparations for a move on Nuevo Leon.

THE BLACKS OF SHOALHAVEN.

PART II.

THERE was lately published in this Journal a brief account of the Aborigines and Half-castes resident in the district of Shoalhaven, in April, 1870.

I now propose to enlarge the sketch, by depicting the race as they lived and died in the earlier days of the Colony; and I am enabled to do so, at two interesting periods of their and its history, through the courtesy of friends, who knew them well, and took a generous interest in them, Mr. Alexander Berry, and Mr. Lovegrove, of Shoalhaven. The Papers which those gentlemen have kindly handed to me are so full, clear, and graphic that I shall leave them to tell their own tale, with scarcely a word of alteration:—

"At your request" (writes Mr. Berry) "I note down a few reminiscences of the Aborigines of Shoalhaven. When I made a settlement at Coolangatta, in 1822, they were comparatively numerous, and were said to be very ferocious. I was informed that they had recently driven away a number of sawyers or wood-cutters; and my old friend, the late James Norton, told me that they would eat me. I had, however, served a kind of apprenticeship to the management of savages in New Zealand; and I was always on good terms with those of the settlement: Indeed, I found them very useful. It is true, for a year or two, they used to steal my maize and potatoes—but they were not half so destructive as the cockatoos, who committed their depredations in the most systematic manner.

"It was several weeks from my first arrival at Shoalhaven, before any of the Natives ventured to show themselves. At length, about twenty of them encamped in my neighbourhood; and I availed myself of the opportunity to have a friendly talk with them. They were accompanied by two Chiefs, one of them was the reputed Chief of Numba or Shoalhaven, and the other of Jervis Bay. The name of the former was Wagin; of the latter Yager.

"The master of the cutter in which I came down from Sydney, and his mate, had been both drowned in attempting to enter the Shoalhaven river in a small boat. I therefore determined to avail myself of the services of Messrs. Wagin and Yager to assist me in navigating the vessel back. They readily agreed to my proposal that they should accompany me to Sydney, where I would give to each of them a suit of clothes, and a brass plate—thus constituting Wagin King of Shoalhaven, and Yager King of Jervis Bay.

"Governor Macquarie had adopted this system, and had found it beneficial; but he was very tenacious of his prerogative, and would not allow any person, save himself, to convert Chiefs into Kings. Now, however, he had been relieved by Sir Thomas Brisbane, and I assumed the liberty of making Kings direct, rather than solicit the Governor to provide the brass plates.

"The crew of the cutter, bound to Sydney, consisted of myself, the two Chiefs, a white man, whom Mr. Throsby the elder had sent from Berrima to ascertain how I was succeeding in my enterprise at Coolangatta, and who could steer a boat, and Charcoal, a Sydney Native, whom I had brought down as an interpreter, and who could also steer.

"For some days I was unable to leave Crookhaven, where the cutter lay, on account of foul winds, but one morning, when there was a calm, I determined to get out in some way. Charcoal steered the vessel, and the white man, the two Chiefs, and myself pulled her out with sweeps. For some days there were light northerly winds, which retarded us considerably in spite of our efforts—to which the Chiefs contributed a fair share in working the cutter. At length, we saw a large vessel in the same plight—a boat from which eventually came off to us, and we went alongside. The Captain of this vessel proved to be an old friend, and he had three lady passengers on board, to whom he wished to exhibit the Chiefs, as specimens of our native Nobility; but as they were in the same costume as that worn by Adam and Eve, before they partook of the forbidden fruit, I interposed, and prevented their exhibiting themselves until they had obtained clothing. They then rolled themselves up like hedgehogs, and crouched behind the mast, until summoned to work.

"Upon reaching Sydney the Kings procured the promised rewards; and on their return to Coolangatta, with their badges and broadcloth, another Chief, who had not presented himself previously, came to the Overseer, asserted that he was the real Chief of Shoalhaven, and claimed that he also should have a plate. The Overseer told him that if any prejudice had been done to him, it was his own fault in not having claimed in time; that I had already made Wagin the King, and could not make two Kings; but that I would make him a constable. He refused to be a constable. Then the Overseer said that I would make him a settler. He had no objection to that; but stipulated it must be engraved on his plate, that he was a free settler (to distinguish him from a Government man). I, therefore, gave him a plate, with 'Free settler' engraved upon it, which he wore for the rest of his life. On his death his son asked for another plate, but requested that I would 'say nothing about his father or the plate.' The Natives never speak of their dead relatives.

"Having conciliated the Chiefs, I found the Natives very friendly and useful in many ways, especially in taking messages; and when I went a-boating on the river I always took a crew of Natives. On one occasion I went on a cruise up to Burrier. As we passed Boolong my crew requested me to pull ashore, to allow them to speak to their countrymen. This I did, and they learned that the Natives were hunting. On our return, they called out and asked if their friends had been successful. They had caught nothing, and had eaten nothing all day. My crew again requested that I would allow them to pull ashore—adding, 'Those poor fellows are very hungry, and we wish to give them the remains of our dinner.' I gladly complied, and was delighted with their sympathy.

"Once I was informed that a Native had been found murdered near one of my men's huts at Numba, and I immediately went over to investigate the case. The friends of the murdered man had taken the body away for burial; and on inquiry of the people at the hut, they told me that the deceased had breakfasted with them that morning, and that they left him there when they went to their work. Not satisfied with this, I went to examine the body; it was on the mangrove flat, opposite the island called the Apple Orchard, and it was bound up with sheets of bark, for burial. The Natives readily unbound it. Having inspected the wounds, I said to the dead man's friends that I thought they must have been made by a Native, and not by a white man, as they were spear wounds. They replied I was right, and went with me to examine the spot where the body was first discovered. With their acute eyes they observed, and pointed out to me, that there had been a struggle at the place. They showed me the marks of blackmen's feet (noting the difference between them and the tracks of white men). They also showed me the stealthy tracks of a black coming to do the deed, and, after it was committed, the same tracks retreating.

"There was a Native Chief of the name of Brogher, who was the brother of Broughton, a great friend of mine. [They gave their names to Broughton's Creek and to Brogher's Creek.] One day Brogher and another Native went to two sawyers, and promised to show them a quantity of cedar trees, but they suddenly attacked the sawyers in the bush, and killed one of them. The other escaped. A constable was sent from Sydney, who apprehended the two blacks, took them on board one of my vessels, fastened them with a padlock to the chain cable, and then lay down to sleep. But Brogher noticed that he put the key in his pocket, and as soon as he was sound asleep, the Natives abstracted the key from his pocket, opened the padlock, and then swam ashore. Unfortunately for themselves, however, they did not leave the district, but boasted of the feat they had committed, and they were again captured. On their arrival in Sydney they were put into a watch-house near Darling Harbour, and one night the companion of Brogher escaped, and endeavoured to cross the upper part of the harbour; but the tide was out, and he stuck in the mud, in which he was found dead next morning.

"When Brogher was brought to the Police Court, I was on the Bench, along with Mr. Windeyer, the Police Magistrate. Poor Brogher smiled when he saw me. I addressed him and said, 'I am sorry to see you here, accused of killing a white man; I did not think you would have killed any one. I have more than once walked with you alone in the bush when I was unarmed and you were armed with a spear, and might have easily killed me, had you wished.' Brogher replied, 'I would not have killed you, for you was my Master, and was always very good to me.' Mr. Windeyer said, 'He is an ingenuous fellow this, and I should be sorry to see him hanged.' But he was tried and convicted. His defence was that the sawyer threatened him, and that he killed him in self-defence. He was kept long in gaol before the sentence was carried into effect. Meanwhile, the Chief Justice visited him there, when he made a confession, and said that he had eaten the tongue of the sawyer 'that he might speak good English.' Some days, however, after his execution, a party of natives came to me, and said that they had witnessed the hanging of Brogher, but that, according to what *they* understood of the matter, he had suffered unjustly, for that he *had* killed the white man in self-defence.

"In those days there was no post-office; and the only communication between Sydney and Shoalhaven was by means of sailing vessels. There was a report that there were some bushrangers in the district of Illawarra. I wished my friend Broughton, who was with me in Sydney, to take a letter to Shoalhaven, to put the people there on their guard against these bushrangers. He said he would, if I gave him a musket. I replied that he would be better without one; for bushrangers would not touch an unarmed Native; but if a Native had a musket, they would take it from him. He rejoined they had better not try, for he would shoot them immediately. I gave him a musket, accordingly; and he took the letter safely to Shoalhaven.

"It was seldom that any bushranger ventured to visit Shoalhaven; and if any did, the Natives generally captured them—for I had no police, but one constable, paid by myself; and a Native brought me a bushranger one day. I asked him, 'if he caught the man with a spear?' 'Oh, no,' he said, 'I run him into swamp, and caught him with my finger.'

"I have already mentioned that, shortly before I settled at Coolangatta, the Natives drove away some woodcutters. On that occasion they were commanded by a noted warrior—named, I think, Arawarra. Some years later, the son of Arawarra, who was then very old, and unable to walk, brought his poor father to Coolangatta, carrying him on his shoulders for several miles. His motive was not that of the pious Eneas—but that the old man should behold the sea once more before he died, as he did a few days after.

"The Natives were very acute, and readily understood the difference between convicts and free men. Unfortunately, as the convicts were the working people, and freemen overseers, or not workers, they considered labour as degrading. But when I was building my house, I requested Broughton to assist me by acting as bricklayer's labourer, which he willingly did (he was as handy as any white man), until one day, when he was at his work, a Native woman accosted him, in my presence. After some conversation between them, Broughton became angry, and the woman walked away. I asked him what had made him angry? He replid, 'She has been *jawing me*.' 'What has she been saying?' 'She said that I no work every day the same as a convict.' I inquired who she was. He answered that she was a relation of his—I think a cousin. I told him not to mind her. He said that he did not; but next day he left the place, and did no more work. I should have mentioned that I employed some of the Natives, and found them very useful, in conveying *my stores*—rolling them up the hill (for I had no bullocks or horses with me) from the river to Coolangatta, upon my first settlement there—as well as in cutting a road over the mountain to enable me to bring up cattle from Illawarra.

"The place where the steamers now come to is called Greenwell's Point. There was a celebrated Native Doctor who used to reside there, and the Point got his name. This Native Doctor undertook to cure toothache by mesmeric passes; but he was famed for curing snake bites. His mode of cure was the same which is used to the present. He first put a ligature above the wound, and then applied suction by the mouth, but he had no stimulants to administer. M. Colsus, a Roman writer, who published a book, 'De Re Medica,' eighteen centuries ago, adopted exactly the system of Dr. Greenwell.

"On one occasion Doctor G. happened to be at Shoalhaven, when one of the men had been bitten by a snake. The man was taken to Greenwell. He made the most particular inquiries about the kind of snake which had inflicted the bite, and what time had elapsed. On learning the particulars he immediately said 'I can do nothing for you; you must die.' 'Oh, try!' says the poor man. 'No, no,' says the Doctor, 'I know that you must die. If I was to attempt to cure you, and not succeed, I would lose my reputation.'

"There was a young Native Doctor looking on—he addressed the man, saying he was not such a good Doctor as Greenwell, but if he wished him to try he would do his best, though he thought it was too late. 'Try!' says the man. On this, the other first placed a ligature above the wound, then put his lips to it and began to suck. He spat the first mouthful of blood on the ground—it was black and tarry; he gave his head a shake, but continued to suck. After a very considerable time he spat the blood a second time, now it was florid, arterial blood. The young Doctor started to his feet, exclaiming, 'You not die—you live!' and the man recovered. I was not present, but the Overseer, who had studied medicine, gave me an account of the case."

(*To be continued.*)

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

G. KISS.—At the Bazaar, at 11, Horses, Vehicles, Harness, Saddlery, &c.; at Camperdown Yards, at 2, Horses.
G. M. PITT.—At Ellis and Co.'s Yards, at 11.30, Fat Calves, Lambs.
HARRISON, JONES, AND DEVLIN.—At their Produce Stores, at 10.30, Hides, Hair, Horns, Bones, &c.; at 2.30, Tallow; at Ellis and Co.'s Yards, at 12, Fat Lambs.
IRWIN AND CO.—At their Produce Stores, at 10.30, Hides, Hair, Horns, &c.; at 2.30, Wool, Tallow, &c.
J. A. TURNER.—At his Produce Stores, at 10.30, Hides, Horns, Bones, Hair, &c.; at 2.15, Tallow.
MORT AND CO.—At their Produce Stores, at 10.30, Hides, Skins, Hair, Bones, Horns, &c.; at 2.30, Tallow, Lard, Cocoanut Oil, Mess Beef, &c.
BUTLER AND INGLIS.—At Railway, at 9, Hay, Straw, &c.; at their Mart, at 11, Live Stock, &c.; at 1, Farm, Dairy, and other Produce.
ELLIS AND CO.—At Railway, at 9, Hay, Straw, &c.; at Depot, at 11.30, Live Stock, Fruit, &c.; at 12, Dairy and other Produce; at 4, Wool, Tallow, Sheepskins, &c.
N. W. RAVEN.—At Railway, at 9, Hay, Straw, &c.; at 10, Billet Wood; at Black Swan Yards, at 11.30, Suckers, Poultry, &c.; at 12, Dairy and other Produce, Fruit, &c.; at 2, Wool, Tallow, Hides, Calfskins, &c.
W. PRICE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, Fish, Hams, Wines, Spirits, &c.
C. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, Drapery, Clothing, Hats, &c.
C. TEAKLE.—At his Rooms, at 11, Fancy Goods, Stationery, Cutlery, Jewellery, Watches, &c.
R. F. STUBBS AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, the Schooner Sea Ripple, Hams, Fruit, Preserved Potatoes, Liqueurs, Porter, Kerosene, &c.
THE SHERIFF.—At the Stores of John Hanly, Liverpool, at 12, Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, Counters, Shop Fixtures, &c.
A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11, Clothing, Tweeds, Watches, Jewellery, Drapery, &c.
G. WELLS.—At Railway, at 9, Hay, Straw, &c.
MACKENZIE, BROTHERS.—At Railway, Hay, Straw, &c.; at their Yards, at 12, Live Stock, Farm, Dairy, and other Produce.
W. GOSPER.—At Railway, at 9, Hay, Straw, &c.; at Dog and Duck Yards, at 12, Live Stock, Poultry, Dairy Produce, &c.

THE PERMISSIVE BILL.—A public meeting was held last night in the Court-house, Darlinghurst, for the purpose of advocating the claims of the Permissive Liquor Bill. Mr. Alderman Roseby took the chair, and in opening the meeting that gentleman spoke at considerable length in praise of the petition, which was afterwards read by Mr. Holdsworth, the secretary, and approved of by the majority of those present. The meeting was also addressed by several other supporters of the temperance cause.

FIJI.

FROM Levuka we have papers to the 18th November.

The following is a part of the evidence taken at the inquest held on the bodies of the two young men killed on board the Cambria. Six Malicolo men were brought before the Court. The inquest commenced on the 14th November.

Dan. Sinclair called: The men were handcuffed with their hands before them; there was a binnacle lamp in the cabin, which would have been burning all night unless put out; the cook's axe was not found on board, it must have been taken away by the Consul; the men were on a pound of yam per day, and as many cocoanuts as they chose; had two hundred nuts left on board on arrival in port; within ten days of Fiji only allowed them two cocoanuts per day each man, as I feared we would run short of water; had both yams and cocoanuts on board on arrival here; never on the passage struck any of the men with anything else than my hand.

A. J. Buisson deposed: Am acting British Consul; Cambria arrived from a labour cruise on the 4th instant; Mr. Sinclair had produced his papers to me on the 6th instant; he had no interpreter on board, and told me he had not been able to obtain one, but there was a boy on board who could speak sufficient English for me to understand; I told him to find an interpreter on the beach; I went on board, but there was not any interpreter; examined the boy but without any satisfactory result,—then passed them provisionally for three years, explaining that they would be subject to an examination at any future time by the Consul; before leaving the ship, instructed Captain Sinclair to have an anchor watch kept while he had any men on board; passing men provisionally is tantamount to saying that the authorities are not satisfied with the examination; witness deposed to the condition of the bodies on the morning of the murder, but his evidence was substantially the same as that of other witnesses.

Cross-examined: Mrs. Sinclair applied to me for an order for the delivery of the runaway men from a party, and I gave it; I did not see Mr. Sinclair on the day before the murder; both men in custody of Fijians were brought before me; I did not authorise the handcuffing, or manacling in any way of the two men. Prior to Mrs. Sinclair asking for an order, Mr. Thompson told me that two Malicolo men were in his yard, and what was he to do with them; I told him to keep them till I could find to whom they belonged; the binnacle light was not burning when I went on board.

Thomas Parrin, seaman on board the Cambria, on her last trip: On the return trip we were all short of food; the natives were not ill-treated; I will swear that I did not see one of the labour struck on board; the supposed murderers were the quietest men we had on board ship; we did not bring all our labour back, many of them had run away; if any force was used in getting men on board it was with the Malicolo men; they came off in a canoe, but would not come alongside, and the vessel came into contact with it, and capsized it; the two men came up from off the bottom of the canoe by a rope which I threw them; there were seven men on the canoe, the other five went ashore; could not help running the canoe down; it was an accident; they appeared contented, went below, and staid there; I do not know of any attempt being made to land the two men; I never heard of any arrangements made with reference to the natives coming to Fiji.

J. R. Thompson, publican, deposed: On Sunday morning last, I was told that there were two strange natives in my kitchen, supposed to be Malicolo men; I went and found them there; I tried to discover where they came from, and they made signs that they had come from some ship; they also made signs that they had been whipped by some white men; I gave orders that the men should be fed, and went to inquire where these men had came from; I informed Mr. Buisson of the affair on Monday morning; he told me to keep them till he gave me an order for their delivery; Mrs. Sinclair brought an order from Mr. Buisson, and I told the men to go, but they did not want to leave; she dragged the men away, one by the head of the hair, the other by the wrist. Cross-examined: Three of my men are under arrest on suspicion; my own men sleep in my kitchen; I saw them in my kitchen at 11.30 on Monday night; they might have been away after that time until 4 o'clock in the morning without my knowledge; I have every reason to believe that that they were not out during the night without my knowledge. By jurors: Did not notice any marks or bruises on Sinclair's two men; from what my men say, I think that the murderers came to them and wanted them to run off into the bush, but my boys would not open to them; I do not know how the supposed murderers found their way to my house; I made out that some men had been to my natives and wanted them to go to the hills.

Dan Sinclair deposed: Tomahawk produced as the one Mr. Thompson took from my men I recognise as my property: the goods I handed over to Mr. Buisson were the late captain's property; I distinctly swear to the tomahawk produced as one of mine; I know it by its general appearance; I did not leave it on board; I may have lost others on board the ship; there might have been some stowed away on board the ship without my knowledge.

Jack, a Malicolo native, examined through King John, a native of Mai, and servant to Mr. Bailey: I am a servant of Mr. Thompson: on the morning of the murder two men came to the house and knocked at the door; this was before daylight; they said they had killed some white men on board a vessel, and were going to the bush; there were two white men killed; they stated that they wished them to go into the bush, but they were afraid to go in consequence of the murder that had been committed: Thompson's men did not leave the house all night; he saw the Malicolo men at Thompson's three days ago; he did not see them working there, but they were seated and stopping there; the murderers said they would come back by and bye and would want something to eat; witness and another wanted a boat to go on board some vessel with; witness and others know the place where the Malicolo men are hiding; they'll take Thompson, Bailey, and King John and some other white men, and show them where the men are, in consideration that they are to be paid for it. They say it is a long way to where the men are hiding.

Isinden, Levos, Moontaah, and Kaigala, Malicolo men, through King John, interpreter, deposed: The two former are Mr. Thompson's men, the two latter are servants to Mr. Pulley. The Court failed, however, to elicit anything of importance. The Court then adjourned until 2 p.m. on Thursday, when the six men in custody on suspicion were brought before the Court. The following declaration with reference to the attempted escape on the previous day of one of the prisoners was read, as follows:—"At about 2 p.m. yesterday, while the police were handcuffing the six Malicolo prisoners, for the purpose of taking them before the Coroner, Mr. P. Brougham, who was holding an inquest at Keyse's Hotel on the bodies of the unfortunate youths Thorp and Pulford, one of the prisoners named Montes, made a clean vault through one of the open windows of the station-house, and made a clever and determined attempt to escape from custody. He had partly got through the fence which had been lately erected around the station, but was immediately confronted by constable H. A. Raymond, who covered him with his rifle at full cock and fixed bayonet. The prisoner then retreated within the station enclosure and picked up two large stones, and was on the point of making an assault on constable Thomson, when he was seized from behind by a Fijian native, named Maciu, a native of Toko, who pinioned his arms to his side. The prisoner was immediately recaptured by the police.

King Johnny's statement of the information he acquired from the prisoners during Wednesday night, when in the lock-up with them, and further elicited from the prisoners in the morning at a private examination by the Coroner, at the station-house, was read and is as follows:—"One of J. R. Thompson's men told him that on the morning of Tuesday some Malicolo men, two in number, knocked at the door of the hut where we were sleeping, said they had killed some white men, that they were going into the bush in the direction of Totoga Valley, that they would return in six days and take us; five men took a small boat about the size of a table; they went on board a vessel in the bay, and seven men returned in the same boat; this took place about three days ago; the small boy was held by the hand and tomahawked."

Mr. Pulley's man [illegible] eight men stole a boat and went on board [illegible] harbour; this was during the night; he was [illegible] number. One of J. R. Thompson's men say [illegible] was the man who struck off the handcuffs; seven men were in a boat during the night; three men held on to the boy while the others tomahawked him; the handcuffs were taken off the two men after they came on shore; these two men were to go into the bush, and asked us not to tell the white men; said if they killed white men in their country they ate them; but here they did not, but ran away into the bush; a small boat was taken by us.

Mr. Brougham then charged the jury, summarising the whole of the evidence, and treating it in a very able manner.

Johnny, a Fijian, in Mr. Sinclair's service, called, at the request of a juror, deposed: I went on board the Cambria in a boat with the two Malicolo men, in company with Mr. Sinclair and the two murdered men; the two Malicolo men were fastened with handcuffs; I went on the vessel's deck; the two men were taken down below, and fastened there; he saw Mr. Sinclair fasten the men; the men were fastened with their hands in front of them, and a rope lashed round them to the stanchion; he does not think they could possibly get loose; they could not get to bite the rope, or to untie it; he helped to put them down below, but did not fasten them; he did not see any Malicolo men talking with them while on shore.

The jury then retired, and, after half-an-hour's absence, returned their verdict of wilful murder against a number of Malicolo natives residing in Levuka, and two others who were secured on board the Cambria, and now supposed to be on the island of Ovalau; and we also believe that some or all of the Malicolo natives now in custody are implicated in the murder. The jury were then discharged from their duty, and the Court dispersed.

The following are the leading items of the Budget which has been brought before the House. It was calculated in American currency, but we have reduced it to the English in round numbers, thinking that it would be a more familiar way of putting it before our readers.

Estimated revenue for the financial year ending 30th June, 1872:—Excise, £637; territorial, £18,400; ports and harbours, £742; postage, £1331; fees, £1538; fines and forfeitures, £150; miscellaneous, £795.

The estimated expenditure for the same term is in round numbers as follows:—Civil list, salaries, £3150; Legislative Assembly, salaries, £787; contingencies, £374. Lands and Works, salaries, £733; contingencies, £1033. Chief Secretary, salary, £3420; contingencies, £1897. Treasurer, salary, £581; contingencies, £150. Trade and Commerce, salaries, £701; contingencies, £782. Native affairs, salaries, £5990; contingencies, £633.

Some more general particulars of the expenditure are as follows:—The King's privy purse, £1500; Private Secretary, £200; Speaker of the House, £500; Ministers, £2500; Chief Secretary—Postal, £480; Chief Secretary—Judicial, £3430; Native affairs—Police, £2232.

The total estimated revenue is about £23,593, and the estimated expenditure £20,231, showing a surplus in the Treasurer's favour of nearly £3400.

Intelligence has been received from the natives that the cutter Meva is at Benga Island, and that the Solomon men are trading with the natives for food. The Kate Grant will be dispatched to-day with an armed party to investigate the truth of the report.

THE CRICKET CHALLENGE CUP.

THE second match is to be played at the Albert Ground on Saturday, the 9th, between the eleven of the Albert C. C. and eleven of the University C. C., the present holders of the Cup. The following are the teams of the respective clubs:—

ALBERT C. C.	UNIVERSITY C. C.
Airey	Faithful
Anderson	Coates
Docker, A.	Iceton, T.
Docker, T.	Iceton, R.
Docker W.	Teece, R.
Ewing	Teece, J.
Goddard	Ely
Oliver	Powell
Stack	Purves
Thomson	Yeomans
Vivian	Docker, E.

Play is to commence at quarter to 2 o'clock.

BALLOON ACCIDENT.

PAOLI, ORANGE COUNTY, INDIANA, OCTOBER 1ST.—Professor Wilbur was engaged by the Orange County, Indiana, Fair to make an ascension in his hot air balloon, each day of the fair. On each ascension but the last, he had check ropes attached to allow the balloon to go no higher than he desired; but on Saturday evening, September 30th, the closing day of the fair, he detached the lines to allow the aerial ship to take him whithersoever it would. Mr. Knapp, the editor of the Orange County *Union*, had arranged to make the ascent with Professor Wilbur. After inflating the balloon to its utmost capacity, Mr. Knapp stepped into the car. The Professor had hold of the rope which attached the car to the balloon, and gave the word to "let go." From some cause he failed to reach the car in time. As the car began to rise Professor W. kept hold of the rope, and attempted to get in. He succeeded in getting his elbow over and inside the edge of the basket, his body outside and feet dangling in the air, and in this perilous position started up. When about fifteen or twenty feet from the ground, the car came in contact with one of the ropes that held the balloon while being inflated, and threw Mr. Knapp out, who fell to the ground, sustaining considerable injury. The balloon being lightened of part of the weight, shot upward almost with the speed of an arrow. Professor Wilbur still clinging to the basket and endeavouring to gain the car, ascended to about the height of one mile, as near as could be guessed, and when at that altitude the spectators were horror-stricken to see him loose his hold and fall to the earth.

It was truly a heartrending spectacle, and on which we may hope to never see again. Men and women shouting, shrieking, screaming, and falling upon their knees, and in the anguish of their hearts imploring heaven to protect him. But prayers and sympathy were unavailing. The Professor was seen high up in the air with face down, arms and legs extended, his body in a circular motion, descending at a fearful speed. He was about one minute in falling, and struck the earth with his head first, bursting it open. The sound of the fall was heard by the citizens of Paoli, a half-mile from the place. His hat, which came off a few seconds before he started, fell within four feet of him shortly after he reached the ground, he having passed it about midway down. The balloon rose to an immense height, and taking a north-westerly direction, landed some three miles from the scene of the disaster.

His body was taken to the Albert House, in Paoli, and cared for by his wife, who witnessed the terrible tragedy.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

AN INTERESTING NARRATIVE.

From a party lately arrived from Dakota, who travelled some days through and along the burning district of Dakota and North-western Minnesota, we glean the following. We use the language of our informant:—

For some days previous to leaving Cheyenne River, in Dakota, at a point seventy-five miles west of the crossing of the Northern Pacific Railroad, at Red River, a dense smoky atmosphere prevailed, which each day grew more dense, warning us that immense "Prairie fires" were approaching our quarters rapidly, and our party deemed it prudent to move eastward as fast as possible. We made immediate preparations, but found that we were in the saddle none too soon. The intense heat and smoke affected us very much, and soon after starting we were forced to ride as rapidly as it was possible for our beasts to carry us. All through the long day we toiled along, our eyes nearly blinded, with parched throat, and cracked lips and intense thirst; we rode on and on, till at nightfall we came in sight of Red River, having ridden seventy-five miles without rest or halt but once. Glad were the hearts of our party, and much rejoicing was there at our escape from great danger, if not from loss of life. At points along the route the wall of flames would be quite near us. Its roar could be heard many miles, and its rapid motion was surprising. The line of fire seemed to be a solid wall of flame of about twenty to thirty feet in height, and moved as rapidly as a fleet horse could run. Occasionally a portion of the line would break away in bodies of forty or more feet square, and be carried, with almost electric rapidity, a distance of fifty or a hundred rods ahead, and then strike the high dry grass, which would immediately ignite and add its destroying force to the already gigantic conflagration.

After resting at Red River, our party, reduced to three persons, moved on eastward and southward, passing over a district but lately burned. We could not distinguish an object fifty yards away. Great heavy clouds of smoke hanging, like a pall, through all the distance of two hundred and fifty miles we travelled before reaching the Mississippi River, and even there the smoke was very oppressive. We deviated somewhat from a usual route travelled, and found at different points the charred remains of three human beings, nothing left but the bones, and those burned to a crisp. The sight was horrible in all particulars, and not a thing could be found that would in any way identify the burned corpses.

We heard of one case that showed great presence of mind and much calmness. A man who had been with Sherman in his "march to the sea," was caught in the midst of a fire which was approaching him from all sides. Having no matches to create what is called "setting a back fire," and death staring him in the face, his wit suggested a "gopher-hole." Setting at work with the will a man would use in working for his life, he attacked the sod with a large hunting-knife. Cutting quite a large piece away, he rolled it back, and at once commenced throwing the soft, dry earth upward and outward, and soon had a hole dug of sufficient size to admit his body. Carefully drawing the sod towards him, he succeeded in drawing it over his body, and then filled up the "chinks" from dirt within. He lay there until the fire passed over him and was speeding furiously on its way miles distant; then slowly he crawled out of his living grave, heated fearfully, but injured in no way whatever. His soldier experience had saved his life.

No one who has not witnessed this besom of destruction on the "plains," can form any idea of its magnitude, its velocity, its fiendish-like cruelty, its thundering roar, and its vast destruction.

The latest information we had was that the fire had reached the "Big Woods," about 200 miles north-west of La Crosse, and was raging furiously, destroying everything it came in contact with; houses, barns, cattle, everything is lost to settler and farmer, who are in the track of the destroying element. In the peat country the fire will linger much longer than on the prairies, and do much more damage, as its destroys the earth.—*La Crosse Leader.*

THE ROYAL SYDNEY YACHT CLUB.—The monthly meeting took place yesterday afternoon, at the club-rooms, Bridge-street, Commodore Dangar presiding. With the exception of the admission of a new member, the business transacted was of a routine character.

A COBRA IN LOVE WITH A WOMAN.—A very extraordinary and astonishing incident was lately reported to have occurred a few miles from Beypore, the particulars of which are as follows: A native female of a very attractive appearance, of the carpenter caste, whilst sweeping the yards of her house, heard a hissing noise behind her. As she turned to see what it was she found to her terror a large cobra advancing towards her. Before she had time to call any one to her assistance, or even to go from the place, the serpent darted at her like lightning, and coiled round one of her legs, and in the twinkle of an eye darted higher and higher till it brought its open hood in contact with her face, there moving it to and fro like a screen. In this pitiable and frightful position she had to remain for nearly one or two days without being able to lie or sleep. None but females could approach her to feed her with milk and plantains, when, it is said, the cobra turned its head to one side and gave her ample time to nourish herself. But on any men stepping into the compound, the cobra would hiss fearfully and tighten its hold round her body in such a manner as to make her feel breathless. Many were the conjurors who came to relieve her from her frightful condition, but none succeeded in removing the huge serpent from her person, till latterly a Nair was brought from the interior, who, after performing certain charms and spells, succeeded in disentangling the poor woman of her venomous lover. The snake quietly crept back into the bush whence it came, and the woman is now doing well. The above wonderful occurrence is now the general talk amongst the natives of the place.—*Western Star.*

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

THURSDAY EVENING.

THE Customs' duties received to-day were as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Spirits	£796	4	10
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood)	392	17	6
——— (in bottle)	120	15	9
Tobacco and snuff	99	0	6
Tea	189	10	0
Coffee and chicory	15	7	6
Sugar, unrefined	57	9	0
Dried fruits	101	17	0
Ad valorem duty	340	17	10
Specific duty	380	0	9
Pilotage	15	0	0
Harbour dues	1	0	0
Total	£2409	5	7

The Aurora, from San Francisco, brings 200,000 feet of lumber.

An active demand was again experienced in the Stock and Share Market to-day for Peak Downs Copper. Sales opened at 57s. 6d., then a parcel of 200 found a buyer at 60s., and a sale at 59s. was reported at close. Bulli Coal preferential were done at an advance of 5s.; Mitchell's Creek Gold preferential at 4⅝; Balmain Municipality bonds at 102. One half-share in claim No. 16, Black Lead, Gulgong, at £250; ditto in No. 23, at £600.

The wool sales held to-day by the associated auctioneers were a trifle more active, as some of the vendors were disposed to make concessions. The lots sold showed a slight decline on former rates, but the bulk of the catalogues were passed at owners' valuations, which at present the trade decline to pay. Annexed are particulars of sales:—

By Mr. Turner: HG, 6 fleece at 16¾d.; HH, 11 greasy at 10d.; H&FI over Gourie, 50 fleece at 22½d., 15 pieces mixed at 15d., 12 greasy at 10½d., 1 locks at 5½d.; WB over B, 29 fleece at 18d., 1 locks and pieces at 8¾d.; JS&Co., 6 greasy at 7½d., 4 at 7d., 2 pieces at 5d., 4 scoured at 15½d., 1 locks at 7¾d.; JD, 8 greasy at 9¾d., 2 locks and pieces at 3¾d.; A&X, 8 greasy at 10¼d.; JIE, 45 at 10½d., 9 pieces at 4¾d.; JCD, 1 locks and pieces at 3¾d., 14 greasy at 9¼d.; JK, 17 at 9¾d., 2 locks and pieces at 4½d., RS, 15 scoured at 20½d.; PP, 5 at 13¾d.; AD, 19 greasy at 9½d.; Wirrah, 15 at 9¾d.; DL, 8 at 11d., and 36 odd bales various; 19 lots sheepskins at 4d. to 8½d.; pelts at 2½d. to 3d.

By Messrs. Richardson and Wrench: H in circle, 21 bales fleece wool at 16½d., 4 pieces at 9d.; JT, 20 fleece at 17d., 3 pieces at 9d.; JT over B, 16 fleeces at 16d.; AK in triangle, 5 greasy at 9½d., 1 pieces at 4d., 3 greasy at 10¾d. Sheepskins, 4½d. to 7¾d.

By Messrs. Irwin and Co.: SY, 9 bales greasy at 8d., 1 locks at 4½d.; WJB, 11 fleece, at 17¾d., 2 locks and pieces at 8½d.; G—H, 6 fleece at 16d., 1 locks at 7d.; PR, 9 greasy at 10d., 3 broken at 11d., 4 greasy at 7¾d. to 8¾d., 1 mixed at 9d., 1 skin-pieces at 3½d., 10 lots sheepskins at 6d. to 7¾d., pelts at 3¾d.

By Messrs. Harrison, Jones, and Devlin: MF conjoined, 19 fleece at 20½d., 1 pieces at 13½d.; BB over NWB, 31 fleece at 17¼d., 3 pieces at 9¾d.; DM, 44 greasy at 11¼d; 6 pieces at 5¾d.; Talala, 12 fleece at 18¾d., 1 mixed at 14½d., 5 pieces at 12d., 2 lambs at 11d.; Donohoe, 18 fleece at 18½d.; DA&CO, 5 at 18d., 1 greasy at 10d.; JME, 5 scoured at 21½d.; W. Jones, 7 at 17¾d., 2 at 12¾d.; WF over Nandi, 15 greasy at 10d., and 26 bales in small lots; 11 parcels of sheepskins at 5½d. to 7½d.; pelts, at 2½d.

Two large transactions in lumber are reported to have taken place to-day. The entire shipment ex St. Nicolas was placed by Messrs. Stubbs and Co. on private terms, said to be about 8s. 3d. all round; and part of the cargo ex St. John, sold by Messrs. Bradley, Newton, and Lamb, for a lump sum, the amount of which has been withheld.

The *European Mail* of October 16 says:—

The tobacco market has ruled somewhat stronger lately. Although the sales effected have been on a very limited scale, and the export trade of inconsiderable amount, prices have been well maintained. New York advices quote an advance in rates, with an active demand; and from Kentucky we learn that in the tobacco-growing section of that State, including Virginia and Missouri, possibly not more than half a crop may be expected. The latest market quotations are—Virginia, 6¾d to 9d; Kentucky ordinary to fine stemmed, 4½d to 10d; Cavendish, 5d to 1s; Negrohead, 1s 1d to 1s 3d; Maryland, 5½d to 9d. In cigars the demand has consisted principally for best qualities, in which a good average business has been done.

Messrs. Teulon and Doggett say the harvesting of the new hop crop is now finished, and however much estimates of the results may differ, it is unquestionable that the quantity actually grown this year is very short. It is probably under two-fifths of an average crop. The quality is generally good. Trade has been active. Early as it is, more than half the total produce has been already disposed of by the growers at advanced prices. In America the failure of the hop crop is so decided that already shipments of new English and Bavarian have been made to New York and realized remunerative prices.

The following is taken from the circular of Messrs. Pixley, Abell, Langley, and Blake, on the transactions in bullion during the week:—

Gold.—We have no arrivals to report, but the demand for Germany having been great, no less than £2,026,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank, and 180,000 sovereigns have also been taken thence, for Alexandria chiefly. The shipments are:—£73,450 (in sovereigns) per Peninsular and Oriental steamer Mongolia, for Bombay; £30,000 per New York, for New York; £39,000 per Cambrian, for the Cape; £5000 per Magnet, for Oporto. The Peninsular and Oriental steamer, due about 7th October, will bring about £400,000 in Australian gold, it is supposed, but details are not yet known. Silver: Our market has been lower in price, owing to the rise of the Bank rate of discount and its influence on the Exchanges, the demand of late having been exclusively for the Continent. Our present nearest quotation is 60¼d per oz standard, with little business. The Massilia brought, on 24th instant, £90,000 in syce silver from China, and the Peninsular and Oriental steamer, due on the 7th proximo, will also have some on board. A large amount of bar silver is also on its way from Stettin. About £56,000 in bars and coin has arrived from the United States since the date of our last circular. There is no inquiry for the East. Mexican Dollars: Our market is inactive, and it is unlikely that the prices ruling of late will be maintained; these were for the old coinage, 60⅛d, and for the new, 59⅞d per oz; the quotation for the latter will probably be governed, in the absence of any exceptional demand, by the price of bar silver. Some limited amounts have come to hand from the United States, and a large quantity is reported to be on board the West India steamer due to-morrow. Exchange on India for banks' drafts at 60 days' sight is 1s 11⅛d per rupee. Quotations for Bullion.—Gold: Bar gold, 77s 9½d to 77s 10d per oz. std.; ditto refinable, 78s per oz. std., last price. Silver: Bar silver, fine, 5s 0⅜d per oz. std., last price; ditto containing 5 grains, 5s 1⅛d per oz. std., last price; Mexican dollars, 4s 11⅞d to 5s 0⅛d per oz., last price.

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

OFFICIAL SHARE BROKERS' PRICE CURRENT, DECEMBER 7.

SHARES.	Quotations.	Business done.
BANKS.		
Australian Joint Stock	9½ to 10	......
City	7½ to 8	......
Commercial	55	
New South Wales	34½ to 35	
New Zealand	15⅛	
Union	43 to 45	......
STEAM.		
Australasian	15½	......
Clarence and Richmond	3½ to 4	......
Ditto, preferential (10 per cent.)	...	......
Hunter River	9½ to 10	......
Illawarra	3½	
INSURANCE.		
General	45/	......
N. S. W. Marine	30/	......
Pacific	15/ to 17/6	......
Sydney Fire	2½ to 3½	......
Sydney Marine	...	......
United	4/6 to 5/	......
MINING.		
Bulli Coal	12	......
Ditto, preferential (12½ per cent.)	15½	......
Wallsend Coal	5½ to 5⅞	......
Waratah Coal	6½	......
Peak Downs Copper	50/ to 60/	58/, 59/, 60/
Mitchell's Creek Gold	4 to 4½	4⅝
Tookey (New Zealand) Gold	35 to 40	......
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Gas-light	12¾ to 13½	......
DEBENTURES.		
New South Wales	101 to 101½	
Queensland (6 per cent.)	106	101½
Ditto, Treasury Bills	101½ to 102	......
New Zealand, ditto	102	......
City of Sydney	101½ to 102	......

TO MAKE COWS GIVE MILK.—The agricultural editor of the *Bee-keeper's Journal* vouches for the following, handed to him by a friend:—If you desire to get a large yield of milk, give your cow three times a day water slightly warm, slightly salted, in which bran has been stirred at the rate of one quart to two gallons of water. You will gain twenty-five per cent. immediately under the effects of it, and she will become so attached to the diet as to refuse to drink clear water, unless very thirsty; but this mass she will drink almost any time, and ask for more. The amount of this drink is an ordinary waterpail at each time, morning, noon, and night. Your animal will then do her best at discounting the lacteal.

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TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—Whilst the events of the Rifle Association Meeting just terminated are fresh in every one's mind, I beg you will allow me a little space to point to what might well be done to increase the success of such meetings in future.

Now for what might and ought to be done, and that at once.

The piece of ground known as the Paddington Rifle Range, at the rear of the Victoria Barracks, in its present condition, is totally inadequate for our association gatherings, and for the every-day rifle practice of our military forces. Now that the present system of musketry instruction is steadily converting every volunteer into an expert shot, as witness the large number of entrances at the late meeting, and the shooting made by the recruits of this and the last year, it is absolutely necessary, if the Government wish to obtain all the value of such a force as we have, that space and accommodation should be afforded, and more particularly so, as the present Enfield weapon will shortly be replaced by the more accurate and longer range small bore breech-loader and ammunition.

The eastern side of the ground formerly known as the military range could be made into a first-rate short range up to 300 yards, and when required, up to 600 yards, simply by removing the top of the sandy hillocks intervening between the targets and the firing points to the low ground a few yards westward where it requires filling up, and which could easily be done by two or three pick and shovel parades on Saturday afternoons, or even during the moonlight night.

This would afford space for ten third-class targets. Between the Military and Volunteer ranges there is a space of some fifty or sixty yards wide, rendered entirely useless by a mass of stone and rock; the stone is admirably adapted for road ballasting, and the rock is of the very best building material, and both would well repay the labour of removing.

If this space were cleared and levelled it would make room for ten second-class targets, and the remainder of the ground would remain for the use of the longer ranges.

With this arrangement target practice at all ranges could go on simultaneously without danger from 200 yards up to 1000, in squads in echelon from left to right, whereas now if long range practice be going on the shorter ranges have to be stopped, and vice versa, to the great disappointment of men who frequently come long distances and sacrifice a whole afternoon, and sometimes its pay, for nothing, go away in disgust, and keep away till musketry instruction compels them to attend the annual course.

There are a large number of Volunteers now, who having been taught to master the first difficulties are anxious to become good shots, and would attend practice regularly if they could be sure of finding room.

At present it is impracticable to have more than four or five squads firing at one time without danger, whereas with the above arrangement from ten to fifteen firing parties could practice in perfect safety.

Again, at the annual Association meetings, for the first match for which we may reasonably expect 300 entries next year, the targets being in a continuous line, and on the same level, they could be so arranged as to enable 20 squads of 5 men to shoot at the *same hour*, 20 other squads half-an-hour later, and the remaining 20 squads in another half-hour,—thus disposing of 300 entries at 200 yards in an hour and a-half, instead of, as it necessarily happens now, that some men shoot at 8.30 a.m. in the calm morning; and others in the hot glare of the sun and a north-easterly gale, or a southerly-burster, as the case may be; and instead of the meeting lasting seven days, as this year, it might be got over in four days.

Referring to the small-bore breech-loader with which the Volunteer Rifles of this colony will be armed before the next meeting, it is well to bear in mind the probability that the Government will not be satisfied with the rifle practice at the comparatively short ranges of 500 and 600 yards, but possibly may require that every Volunteer to be efficient shall have gone through a course of musketry up to 1000 yards; nor is it likely that 22 points in the first-class will earn the marksman's badge in future. On the contrary, it is reasonable to expect that as the Volunteers will have first-rate arms and ammunition a very high class of shooting will be exacted; and, therefore, I think we should lose no time in making the rifle range at Paddington fit for such practice.

I do not touch upon better targets and improved markers, the chief thing is sufficient space;—obtain that, and the rest will be the natural consequence.

My object in asking you kindly to allow me space for this long letter is to cause discussion on the subject, which may lead to some good; and if so, every volunteer will be indebted to you.

Your obedient servant,
J. N. COMPTON.

THE PROPOSED LAND BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—I have seen in your issue of the 17th instant, the bill proposed by the Honorable the Minister for Lands, which I think, with a few small alterations, will meet with an almost unanimous approval of the population of the whole colony. I will endeavour now to point out one or two most important alterations, which I consider ought to be made—that is relative to that portion of the bill headed pastoral homesteads. Now, doubtless, this is a most excellent part of the bill, whereas it will enable the squatter to save something out of the wreck; and, also, it will be an inducement for him to be satisfied with a small and compact property, in place of large tracts of land quite unmanageable, for I can confidently say as a very experienced squatter myself, both in this colony and for many years on the frontiers of Queensland, that more money can be cleared out of a small station of 10,000 sheep, properly managed, than a large station of 30,000 sheep, fairly managed. 16,000 acres of what is now called middling or second-class country, carrying, say 5000 sheep, can be made to better carry 1000 by simply sapping worthless timber, clearing dead wood away, and fencing in the land.

Now Sir, the alteration I hope and trust will be made in the pastoral homestead portion of the bill is the improvement per acre, for how is it possible for a pastoral homestead purchaser of 16,000 acres to find profitable improvements to be made to the extent of £8000 in the period of 3 years; and another most important matter is the finding of the money. What I would wish to see is—let a pastoral homestead purchaser of say 3200 acres put improvements on at the rate of 7s. 6d. per acre, a purchaser of 8000 acres at the rate of 5s. per acre, and a purchaser of 16,000 acres 3s. per acre; and should the amounts specified be not spent in improvements at the end of the three years, let the pastoral homestead purchaser be allowed the chance of saving himself from forfeiture by paying any balance so not expended in improvements to the Colonial Treasurer, by way of penalty. I think if the above amendment were made in the portion of the bill alluded to, it will be the making of the whole colony, for the interest at the rate of 5 per cent. on the first deposit of a pastoral homestead purchaser of 16,000 acres will be more than many squatters pay for four times as much land by way of rent.

There is another thing should be considered—that is, when a squatter made a pastoral homestead purchase the surveyor should, whether the squatter wishes it or not, survey the remainder of the run, and let the remaining portion of the leasehold be revalued, for in some cases, no doubt, the rent would have to be much reduced, for the balance of country left after 16,000 acres were taken out of the leasehold; but I have no hesitation in saying that 16,000 acres may be taken away from many runs and then even the rent of the remaining portion of the run ought to be increased rather than decreased, for some of the last valuations were most shameful abuses.

Another thing—what is to constitute a river, creek, or water-course. For instance, at or towards the heads of any of the rivers in most parts of the colony you will find large watercourses coming down from the ridges very deep and rugged which in wet seasons have water in them of course, but in ordinary dry seasons have no water whatever; and the very presence of these horrible dry rough creeks makes the land on which they pass through much less valuable than if they were not there; for there is no dependence on them for water, therefore, they only cut the country up. Now, if a pastoral homestead purchaser had to pay 20s. per acre for all the land within one mile of creeks of the description I have mentioned, all that I can say is, that few and far between will be the pastoral homestead purchases on any of the inferior lands of the colony; for in many parts of the colony the back lands are beautiful rich plains, and not in any way cut up by rugged rough dry water courses, as above.

It would be really a hard case to deprive a Crown tenant of the chance available to others, simply because his run was not so valuable as his next-door neighbour's.

As to the remaining portion of the bill, I believe it will meet with the general approval of the people of the whole colony; though I would myself have liked to have seen land valued at what it was actually worth in a proper manner before it was brought to auction sale.

Apologising for again troubling you,
I remain, your most obedient servant,
A. S. D.

Barraba, December 1.

THE NEW LAND BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—Permit me, as a twenty-six years' resident in what is now an extensively free-selecting district, to address you a few lines on the subject of the Residence and Improvement clauses.

I am a squatter, free selector, Volunteer grant purchaser, freeholder, storekeeper, farmer, postmaster, wharfinger, &c. I do not reside on my squattage. Last March I paid to the land agent interest on no less than twenty-nine free *selections*, and therefore have some experience in local matters.

If the residence and improvement and other clauses are to be carried out in their integrity, a proper officer should be appointed occasionally to visit the selections to see those, and all other matters specified in the Act, are so carried out —the certificate of the land agent is dust thrown in the eyes of the public—how can he, sitting at his desk *every day* from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., correctly report what is done on selections perhaps 100 miles away? My opinion is, that it was never intended to carry them out, but rather to get rid of them, upon the mere formula that the land agent was satisfied. The land agent in our district is an underpaid and overworked individual; there is an old adage, "Kissing goes by favour" in no place more than in the Land Office, where everything is decided in favour of the "poor man."

I could narrate many instances in which both residence and improvement clauses have not been carried out. I will content myself with two.

A party selected land about a mile away from my residence; I could see his hut from my verandah. For eighteen months his roof was off his residence. I was several times in his hut, and could find no trace of recent habitation. His improvements were not one-third what they ought to have been, and yet the selector made the usual declaration, and obtained the land.

In another case a party on 1st September, 1864, selected land (forty acres) at the head of one of my creeks in his wife's name. Before nine months had expired she (*contrary to law*) transferred the selection to her husband. It was discovered the selection was on a reserve, whereupon the Government, *contrary to law*, as laid down in Bond v. Pot and another case, permitted the selector to remove his selection half a mile away. Now, Mr. Wilson is a great stickler for formalities. In one instance, where many parties had selected on a reserve made by an old surveyor in a native name—nobody but himself had ever heard of—he cancelled the reserve, and made the proprietors reselect. This same surveyor gave my principal creek a native name neither I nor anybody in the district ever heard of; and though I know, on looking at the map, no other creek could be there, I was amazingly puzzled. This is rather a diversion. Mr. Wilson ought to have cancelled the original selection, and permitted another. The substitution was illegal.

Neither the wife nor husband (as I believe) slept one night on the original selection; they had a large family, and slept at least twelve miles away—about two months before the three years expired, he came down and built a hut, made the usual declaration that the selection had been the *bona fide* residence of his wife and himself continuously from the date of selection to date of declaration, and "*that no alienation of the land had been made by the original selector until after the residence thereon of such holder for one whole year*," although the office books proved the original selection to be made 1st September, 1864, and the transfer to the husband 30th May, 1865—not nine months afterwards.

I complained; our then member, Mr. William Forster, brought the matter before the then Minister for Lands, Mr. Wilson, who stated in the House the selection had been cancelled. I afterwards found the Minister had reversed his decision upon the free selector producing a certificate from three parties that they know the selector to have permanently resided upon and improved to the extent of £1 per acre, as his usual home the conditional purchase of forty acres Crown lands made by him 1st September, 1864. This declaration was untrue on its face. The selection was made by his wife—not by him—the substituted selection had no doubt not been measured to him for more than eighteen months—and yet they certified for the three years—and he never resided thereon more than two months in those years, *and has never done so since*.

One of the certifiers, who described himself as a farmer, was at work as a bricklayer's labourer at my residence. About a month after he signed the declaration—he never was a farmer—he confessed to me, and an old servant of mine, that he never was in the creek, except in July, 1865. No doubt before the selection was changed, and when perhaps the improvements (only a gunyah) were not worth 20s.

I sent to the Land Office certificates from my servant and myself to this effect:—

Certificate from a party who resided on original selection, that neither the wife nor her husband ever resided there.

Certificate from two sawyers who resided on the substituted selection, that neither the selector nor his wife ever resided there, except the former for about the two months immediately preceding the expiration of the three years.

Certificates from two of my superintendents, and two of my stockmen, that neither the man or his wife ever resided on the selections, except during the two months.

And yet I am coolly told on 31st October, 1870, by the Hon. John Robertson, then Minister for Lands, that he cannot prosecute the case further, and that if I desire to do so the law courts are open to me.

Now, whether the substituted selection was legal or not, I am not silly enough to throw away £400 or £500 to dispossess a man of forty acres of land, which would not be mine, when the trespasser was dispossessed—as it might be taken up again by him or any other.

I have invited the Ministers to prosecute the selector and his three coadjutors for conspiracy. Will they do so? I say no—they do not want the clause carried out in its integrity—it is only an "*ad captandum vulgus*" clause.

The Assembly ought to insist that proper parties should visit the selectors, and see the improvement and residence and other clauses carried out, and make their reports countersigned by the land agent.

You can give my name and address to any desirous of obtaining information as to the selection on my run, in order to bring this scandalous affair before the House.

Yours very obediently,
"A NORTHERNER."

30th November.

THE SYDNEY FEMALE REFUGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—There are in course of erection, or alteration, or enlargement, in Pitt-street South, two buildings, intended as houses of refuge for hapless, helpless, homeless females. Both buildings are attracting considerable attention, one by the elegance of its design, the other by a novel arrangement of the windows.

Your readers will have observed that printers, sometimes in order to make their placards conspicuous, place the letters of any particular word alternately one higher than the other, and with very good effect. Well, now, something of this kind is being done in the southernmost of the above-mentioned buildings. This building is for the present to consist of two parts, with a dividing gateway of about twelve feet wide, and the windows in one division are placed about ten or twelve inches lower than in the other; and this arrangement is forming quite an advertisement for the designer. But, as with every departure from established usage, this is being found fault with by some. The fault-finders, however, know just as much about the architect's ultimate design, as they would about Hannah Moore's friend's half-finished carpet. He, no doubt, is looking forward to the time when a series of such structures will be raised, and then it will be seen that this alternate elevation and depression of window-sills will be a great relief to the monotonous plainness that would otherwise characterise the exterior of this establishment.

I have heard some very unkind things said about this structure. Some persons have gone so far as to say that the architect should be compelled, at his own cost, to raise the windows in the new division to what they call the proper elevation. But I do not believe in punishing a man for being a little before his age; and I feel as certain that, within the next seven centuries the idea embodied in this arrangement of windows will be adopted by architects for large establishments and terraces, and approved of by the public generally, as I do that am

A DUTCHMAN.

Sydney, December 6th.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—The fish which is now exhibited in Pitt-street is not the animal which is known as the sun fish, but is well-known by old cruisers in the Pacific to bear the name of *devil fish*.

The sun fish is the shape of a skate, with no fin at the back, small fins at each side and a small tail. I have never caught one, but I should say, when full grown, it would be about five feet across the back, and something longer from snout to tail. No doubt there are a few of the old cruisers out of Sydney can corroborate my statement, if worthy of notice.

Yours truly,
JOHN EVANS.

Newtown, December 5.

ROWDYISM IN MOORE PARK ON SUNDAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—It has become fashionable of late for gangs of disorderly boys, of from ten to fifteen years of age, to mob and insult respectable people when walking in Moore Park for recreation on the Sunday afternoon. Some twelve months ago this was common, when the attention of the police was called to it, and the nuisance was abated. I am sorry to say the evil has again cropped up. If the proper authorities will attend to this matter, myself and many other quiet and orderly people will be greatly obliged.

Yours respectfully,
AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

A QUERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—In the *Herald* of to-day there is a paragraph referring to the steps which are being taken to reimburse Mr. Sloper Cox the amount paid by him to Mr. F. White for the imported cow destroyed to avert the foot and mouth disease from our herds. By all means let Mr. Cox be repaid,—and all honour, say I, to the man who saved the colony from a great calamity. But what shall we say or do for the patriotic individual who insisted, and in no gracious way either, upon the payment of £200 for this wretched animal? I pause for a reply.

Yours, &c.,
BŒUF GRAS.

THE LAND BILL OF 1872.

No. 3.

SIR,—Such then are the main features of the new Land Bill. In going through it I have refrained from comment on its general bearing, and have confined myself to treating each of the leading sections on its own merits.

But, looking at it as a whole, objections are manifest, which will make its alteration necessary soon, if it should pass through Parliament as it is.

Section 53 no doubt is a well-timed effort to institute a sound grazing tenure, but its value is greatly lessened by the fact that it consults only the interests of pastoral proprietors "in esse," and fails to meet a special want felt by the outside public, while it takes no note of the capabilities that would certainly develope under the culture of a pastoral freehold population.

The concessions offered to selectors also are as narrow and base as they can be in decency, and when placed alongside of the substantial benefits conferred on lessees in the larger areas of land, lower price, and easier conditions, a comparison is *inevitable*, which it would have been desirable to avoid. Again, as we get to the lower stage of selection, we see a repetition of the same principle. On the first platform, inhabited by the cottar, the dairyman, and the small cultivator, we have the highest price of all, and few privileges; in the second stage, where we may expect to find the small sheep farmer, the rising settler, and the "dummy," we have a much lower price, and greatly increased privileges; but when we reach the summit, we find a price immensely reduced, and privileges correspondingly enlarged. The links in the chain are enormously separated, and the whole conveys the idea, not of class discords harmonised, but of distinctions arbitrarily maintained, and disturbances perpetuated. Instead of such wedges as would threaten to widen social fissures, a keystone is wanted to keep classes and people together, and there is reason to believe that this might be found in the operation of a uniform freehold Act. Under such a law the wants of all claimants might be fairly dealt with, and the natural progress of real pastoral settlement, now long held in abeyance, would be renewed. This could not take place under the Act of 1872, because a selection of 1280 acres is too small for a real pastoral settler, as a run of 160,000 acres is too large for any man.

Many must remember the time when this form of settlement went on; when families started out right and left for the "new country" with their two or three hundred cattle and their flock of sheep, and those who have lived in frontier country, or near any strip by some rare chance uncovered by squatting leases, and stock-mortgages must have seen the same thing; but the field open for this has at length been narrowed down to nothing, and for many years past there has been no access to grazing, although the runs have generally been neither inhabited nor beneficially used, except through an office or bank in Sydney or Melbourne.

That this want is severely felt, is well known to all who are familiar with the country population; and it is a fact notorious that the cream of the native youth are shut off from the career of their fathers, and have to find employment either in other colonies, or in town occupations.

The past history of selection shows plainly that grazing, as an industry natural to the country, asserts itself universally, though disguised under the name of agriculture, and frequently associated with disorder and demoralization; and surely it is better to legalize what is inevitable, instead of ignoring facts in deference to former misconceptions.

It cannot be wise any longer to disregard this tendency, fruitful as it is likely to be in future mischief, and it is certain that if not met by a healing measure collisions will become fierce, and the standard of integrity will become lower among the colonists, while we toil through another ten years marked by class hostility, perjury, and legal chicanery.

A timid conservative spirit may show aversion to a change of the nature, and may hold up in warning the ruin of the pastoral interest and the loss of our exports as the necessary consequence; but the pastoral interest has been pronounced ruined often before—three several times within twenty years to my knowledge: first, by the gold discovery; second, by the Assessment Act; and third, by free selection—and its remuneration has always been as certain as its destruction was declared inevitable; while the exports have gone on rapidly increasing. But people are beginning now to see that our grazing interest is founded neither on Acts of Parliament nor on financial questions, but on the growth of the grass. For that reason it must grow and increase in Australia, although it may change its outward form.

By our laws we have made it a close interest, sometimes degenerating into a pawnbroking juggle, having little value except for trading houses, and doing good to but a small fraction of the people. As an open interest there is no doubt that it would provide for a much larger population, and increase its products as well; but it remains to be seen whether this fact can be appreciated by the legislators and constituencies of New South Wales.

DRUM SHANG.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—The remarks of your correspondent signing himself "Master of a Coasting Steamer" (with which all your nautical readers will agree), has called forth an answer in the shape of an advertisement in this morning's paper, in which, the writer (another master of a coasting steamer) alludes to a correspondence between same commander in England and the Marine Boards here.

As this is a subject upon which all seafaring men are interested, perhaps this gentleman would kindly state where this correspondence, or a copy of it, can be seen.

There are several reasons why tug steamers should be bound by the usual rules for navigating steamers—their movements being especially erratic and uncertain. If left to the caprice of the person in charge, who can determine when meeting them, what may be their next movement?

Judging by the decisions given in the Law Courts in collision cases, it does appear that the vessels carrying out the regulations get the worst of it. Witness the case of the Waimea and the mail steamer, and the recent collision between the two tug vessels.

Yours, &c.,
ANOTHER MASTER OF A COASTING VESSEL.

THE MARRIAGE LAW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—Referring to Mr. William Forster's proposed resolutions as to the desirableness of an amended Marriage Act for this colony, and to the leading article on the same subject in your issue of this morning, I request permission to offer a few observations.

It may, I think, be taken for granted that while marriage is essentially a civil contract, it is nevertheless, in the estimation of the great majority of mankind, a relationship of such vast importance to the well-being of society that it ought not to be completed without some religious solemnity, in accordance with the religious convictions of the parties. If there be any parties who have no religious convictions, *and say so*, I suppose that to compel them to go through a religious ceremony would be a mockery.

I am sure that the right-minded portion of the community will gladly accept any judicious proposal for the prevention of clandestine marriages, and of those irregular practices which have caused so much family unhappiness and public scandal. After the experience of many years, and having carefully observed the working of the present Marriage Act, I feel persuaded that the irregularities so justly complained of may be ascribed to certain errors in the Act, of which unscrupulous traffickers in marriages have systematically taken advantage. The errors to which I refer are these three:—First, the Act gives authority to ministers of religion to take the "declarations" of the parties about to be married; secondly, the declaration prescribed by the Act is itself defective; and thirdly, no term of notice is required. By the present law, two parties may go to the house of a registered marriage shopkeeper at midnight, take the required declarations, and, with the help of two witnesses improvised from the said shopkeeper's household, may be made man and wife in a few minutes. With a statute so loosely framed, it is no wonder that offences should have come.

With a view to the correction of these errors, I concur with Mr. Forster in thinking that the taking of the declarations on oath or otherwise should be the duty of the district registrars exclusively, and that ministers of religion should be inhibited from taking such declarations or administering such oaths. I also concur with Mr. Forster in thinking that the registrars should be paid by a fixed salary, and not by fees. I would go so far as to make the acceptance of a gratuity from any parties, directly or indirectly, in consideration of any marriage should be punished by dismissal from office and disqualification for any public employment. I also concur in the proposal "that publication, in some form or other, and for a specified period, should precede the legal celebration and registration of every marriage;" and it is absolutely necessary that the registrars should be not simply authorised, but required, to make necessary inquiry, and to obtain satisfactory evidence in any case.

But I concur with you in regretting that Mr. Forster's resolutions ignore the religious solemnization of the contract. I would suggest that the registrar, when satisfied that the parties are lawfully qualified to contract marriage, may give a certificate or license to that effect, and that this license, being presented to any duly registered minister of religion, shall be a sufficient warrant for the solemnization of the marriage. The declaration also requires to be amended by the introduction of a statement of the ages of the parties, and by prescribing the same form of declaration for each party.

I am unable to divine Mr. Forster's motive for preventing registration of solemnized marriages by ministers of religion being accounted legal, unless it be to discourage such solemnizations altogether. The law at present not only provides for registration by ministers, but also requires a copy of the certificate to be forwarded to the registrar for registration by Government. No [illegible] seems to be called for here.

I remain, Sir, your obedient [illegible]
JAMES B. L[illegible]TON.

St. Andrew's Manse, Parramatta, December 6.

IMPERSONATION OF VOTERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—The necessity for some more stringent administration of the present Act of Parliament for the punishment of this offence, or for some immediate change in the manner in which the balloting is carried on, becomes more apparent at each election, whether general or municipal.

Either the "Sydney Corporation Act" should be amended, and put on the same footing as the "Borough Municipalities Act" of 1867 (the voting to be carried on similarly with the plan adopted at the borough elections, and which in every instance has proved a complete success), or registration tickets should be issued. Amidst many instances continually occurring, which plainly prove the necessity for some decisive alteration in the present system, I adduce the following one, which can be confirmed, if so required, by the attestations of a cloud of witnesses. At the late contest for Gipps Ward, it was discovered by some of the agents for one of the candidates that a certain voter was away from Sydney. The agent suggested to a bystander that the latter should represent the absent man, to which he agreed. This arrangement was fortunately overheard by an elector, who threatened at once to inform the authorities, and proceeded to the polling-booth to do so. Prior to his getting there, the attempt was made to carry out the above design, but by a singular coincidence, a brother-in-law of the absent elector, coming up to record his own vote, heard the name mentioned, and at once entered his protest, knowing that the ratepayer about to be personated was away at sea. The offender was warned of the nefarious act he was about to commit, some confusion arose, and the culprit sneaked off.

I am fearful of intruding upon your space, or else I could easily produce other instances of wrong-doing, as regards both municipal and general elections, but at present I forbear.

My sense of public duty alone has compelled me to this step, and regretting sincerely that there should have been any occasion for me to do so,

Yours, &c.,
A RATEPAYER IN GIPPS WARD FOR MANY YEARS.

MONARCHY, REPUBLICANISM, AND DEMOCRACY.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.]

SIR,—I was much interested with the article which appeared on Tuesday last on Sir George Bowyer's letter, and the fears of Democracy which it raised. With respect to the subjects discussed by your correspondent, the Republican tendencies of a section of our working class population and the dread which appears to be entertained in regard to the future of this country seem to require that every man who has influence and who honestly desires the real advancement of the masses of the people should openly declare his opinions.

The way to account for the demand for Republicanism which is beginning to be heard in England is to remember that millions of our fellow countrymen have unsatisfied want, and are bowed down by unjust burdens, and therefore the upper and middle classes cannot be astonished at such a demand being made by a portion of the working classes. It is against nature for the poor to be in love with a costly administration of public affairs. The comparison in this respect between England and America is so favourable to the latter that the wonder is that English working men should have remained so long content to admire the advantages of Brother Jonathan under a Republic without desiring to share in them.

The Constitutional Monarchy under which we live has fallen upon comparatively happy times. By character, conduct, and domestic experience the Queen has obtained a place in the hearts of the people, without at any time exciting feelings of distrust, still less of hostility. It remains to be seen whether the Heir Apparent will be wise enough to follow her example. Could we fix the Court where, morally considered, it now is, there would be a strong and general disposition to give the limited Monarchy a longer trial. As it is, England, throughout the present reign, has presented so pleasing a contrast to most European States that a great many of us who are Republicans in theory will be content to remain Royalists in fact so long as no overmastering motive shall arise for a perfect popularisation of our national institutions.

Legislatively, we are in the course of experiments which make it natural for thoughtful and patient observers to be willing that revolutionary changes should be held in suspense until a ripe and whole result has declared itself. The House of Commons is not yet a perfect representation of the people. But let the Ballot Bill pass, and the existing constituencies will give by their votes a fair, although an imperfect expression of the national will.

If, however, the rising cry for a Republic in England is to fail of calling forth any general answer, those who would maintain the Monarchy must prevail with those in power to pursue at home and abroad such a policy as will indispose the bulk of the people to join in the desire for constitutional change. I, for one, am far from giving up the extended experiment of popular government under hereditary presidency as a thing to be despaired of. Yet it can succeed only by the prompt adoption of broad measures, honestly fitted to the evident circumstances, the just claims, and the staring needs of the masses of the people. I assert that, while the rich and the well-off have and ought to have their due, the poor must be considered, not so much because of their poverty, for common humanity allows that title, as because they constitute the substance of the nation, and are the sinews of its strength. They must be considered accordingly, on pain of signal retribution for persistency in neglect.

It may be asked what are some of the practical conditions under which the toiling millions of my fellow-workmen might be reconciled to the continuance of the British Monarchy? I answer that the constitutional points on which, as I believe, the Monarchy requires the support of further legislation embrace,—The Sovereign and the Royal Family, the House of Lords, the Parliamentary Suffrage and Electoral Districts, the Established Church, the Land Question, and the Claims of the People. Permit me to say a few words on each of these.

1st. the Sovereign and the Royal Family.—The time for revising the cost of the Sovereign and of the members of the reigning House in their several branches will be on the next demise of the Crown; and for this I believe the most eager among us are ready to wait. The Civil List ought then to be reduced. That measure will be necessary even on the lower ground of political expediency. The Royal House, if it cares for its Royalty, has quite as much interest in the suggested curtailment as have the payers of taxes. We have been told that the Sovereign must have enough to prevent Majesty from being outshone by mere notability and private wealth. This argument must be given up. For if ever it had any real force, it has none now. The incomes which descend with titles, and are derived from land alone, are in the main far surpassed by incomes made from trade. The idea of rivalry must consequently be given up, nor can any time be imagined more opportune than will be the close of a protracted reign, during which the word "debt" has not once been named in reproach of the Crown. In any revision of the Civil List, with a view to material reduction, the question of provision for the children and relatives of the Sovereign will have to be considered. For the Princes establishments, and for the Princesses dowries, will have to be provided, but it will not follow either in policy or in logic that the must have more in proportion as their parent shall have less. Public economy must characterise both.

2. The House of Lords.—Unquestionably the House of Lords must be reformed. If a second chamber is pleaded for as a security for wise legislation, let it at least be composed of wise men. If the sons of peers made good use of their advantages, they might be as wise as other people. But, as a rule applicable to all ranks and classes, we know that wisdom goes not by inheritance. There must be such a reform in the House of Lords as will cause it to work in smoother and fuller harmony with the increasingly popular character of our representative system. In my opinion, some modification of the House of Lords, and of its power, is absolutely necessary for the preservation either of the monarchy or of the peerage; and it must be such as will secure its members from being dependent upon either monarch or minister, make it amenable to the people, and reduce within proper limits its powers by the repeated exercise of a prohibitory veto to put off bills which it does not like, but which have passed in the House of Commons.

3. The Parliamentary Suffrage and Electoral Districts.—The question how long the present suffrage may suffice depends upon other questions. We shall see how it will work under the ballot. We must get rid of the "unicorn" experiment, a fraud as well as a fallacy. We must have the lodger vote made as sure and as easy as the householder franchise. In the meantime one would fain hope that the increase of education and of political knowledge will make a larger number of those who have a vote already more assiduous and more conscientious in its use. The most essential defect in the representation of the people, as making an approach at least to a really national character, comes out of the anomalous, irregular, unequal, and very imperfect arrangement of the electoral districts. The readjustment of electoral districts is absolutely necessary in order to general content with existing institutions. There must be an honest revision of the distribution of seats in Parliament, so as to bring all our towns as well as the counties into the scheme of representation, and all our solid interests, whether measured by the census, the income-tax, or the acre, into something like equal and thorough participation in the political rights of citizenship.

4. The Established Church.—The disestablishment and disendowment of the Church of England are seen by many to be a logical and inevitable consequence of the like action with respect to the Church in Ireland. That was a measure of religious equality total and universal in its character—a measure, in fact, for the liberation of religion from State patronage and control. The application of the same rule to the whole kingdom is a political necessity. The present dynasty was placed upon the Throne, not on the principle of a State Church, but on the principle of religious liberty. The present Monarch has shown far more distinctly than bishops and vicars like that she does not rely for regal safety upon the attributes and offices of the State Church. The Queen worships with at least as much satisfation in Crathie as at Whippingham, has paid compliments to Presbyterian preachers which she never vouchsafed to Episcopalian Divines. The English Throne is no longer the the peculiar, much less the exclusive care of mitred prelates. The Monarch owes governing authority not to the consecrating oil, but to the national consent. Let us be wise, and give up claims that cannot be enforced, and are endangered in exact proportion as they are insisted upon. It is said that the clergy may do what they like with their own. Exactly so. But the funds, and the lands, and the palaces and parsonages by which peers spiritual are maintained, with all other orders of the clergy, are not their own, but belong to the whole nation, of which themselves and their adherents form fewer than the half.

5. The Land Question.—Reform in the tenure of land is a difficult question. The land must be dealt with according to the proprietorships under which it is presented to us. To resume it in the name of the people or the State would be confiscation, and to inquire into the original titles by which it was first held, and in virtue of which it came into the hands of the existing owners, whether by hereditary descent or by money purchase, would be both vain and futile—vain because the inquiries could often be baffled, and futile because where wrong was done retribution could not be exacted upon the wrongdoers. Since, however, at least in principle, the country belongs to the whole of its inhabitants, their claim to consideration must be allowed. Neither confiscation nor any injustice would be done were the law or custom by which property in land goes down in successive generations to the eldest son broken through, or not made binding, and every landowner left at full liberty to turn his estate into money without the consent of son or any man. True justice will never be done until every man is bound at his death to divide what he has equally between his wife and children. This principle is demanded by true morality, and would be, both civilly and socially, highly beneficial. Though I decline to go for the positive resumption of the land by the State, my opinion is that the assertion of the right of imposition of and submission to a fair and reasonable yearly payment passing as between owner and tenant would be a satisfactory way of settling the question, and would lay the foundation for a reconstruction of the whole subject of land tenure on terms and conditions which would not simply avert revolution, but would be quietly done, and with far more likelihood of general content. But the State has much of the land, and may have much more. Moreover, it is from time to time parting with portions of the soul. The people, therefore, demand that all this shall for the future be done upon sound national principles, and not out of favour or caprice. Here the right of the nation must be not simply affirmed but maintained respecting existing possession, yet, at the same time, protesting against fresh gifts to persons already wealthy, and contending that if gifts are made at all, those who get them should be the poor. In general there are three kinds of such property in land—commons, manors, and endowments. All three may be treated as public property, whatever may be said of estates held by private persons. Common lands, by mere force of their name, belong to the community. In respect to manors, lords and commoners, as law distinguishes them, are both concerned. Should the lord be called upon to retire, he must be compensated, and in that case the manor becomes practically a common. As to charitable estates, it is now an admitted doctrine among reformers that endowments after a certain length of duration are at the disposal of the State, which from that time should fix their destination. In proportion, therefore, as commons, manors, and endowments in land fall to the disposal of the State, it may, without injustice or detriment to private rights, employ them for the common good.

6. The Claims of the People.—The just claims of the people will never be understood, and therefore never be duly appreciated, until in Parliament they be explained, advocated, and defended with the assistance of representatives from among themselves. As it is, 20,000,000 of people have not one man of their own order to state their special interests. With many good friends in other grades of society, they have not one working man who can stand up in Parliament and speak the desires of the people in their own language. I acknowledge that the door of the House of Commons is not positively closed against such persons, but there are insuperable difficulties to prevent their admission. These retarding influences ought to be removed at once. When working men make their appearance in Parliament the Legislature will quickly learn what are the chief desires of the people, so far as legislation can and ought to gratify them. These are too numerous to be indicated here, but on some future occasion, with your permission, they may be referred to.

In the meantime, on reviewing what I have written it appears that this letter does not embrace all the topics on which, at starting, I had intended to write. The subject is one of immense importance in regard to the future of the country, as is evidenced by the speeches of Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Disraeli, and Mr. Bruce, all of whom referred to it in various ways. If you will kindly insert this letter, although it is rather long, I shall feel obliged.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,
GEORGE POTTER.

10, Bolt-court, Fleet-street, E.C., September 30.

TENDERS.

TENDERS for proposed Bridge at Windsor; quantities, tracings, &c., by C. MAYES, 179, Pitt-street.

TENDERS wanted for erecting PORTICO. For particulars apply 241, Elizabeth-st., near Bathurst-st.

TENDERS for Painting 6-roomed House. Specification at P. Callaghan's, West-street N., Darlinghurst.

TENDERS wanted, for Plastering and Cementing 6 houses; labour only. F. SMITH, op. Royal Hotel.

WANTED, TENDERS for re-fitting bar fixtures, Golden Gate, Brickfield-hill. Specifications and particulars, apply Chandler, George-street. JOSEPH NOBLE.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

BEST LONDON-MADE WATCHES, by eminent Makers, in Gold and Silver, at reduced prices. W. MAC DONNELL and CO., 226, George-street.

BEST PEBBLE SPECTACLES, for failing sight, 10s 6d per pair. Gold and Silver Spectacles in variety. W. MAC DONNELL and CO., 226, George-street.

EVERY MAN his own Painter.—PAINTS mixed, ready for use. EASTWAY, BROS., 425, George-st.

MICE.—Improved Mouse Traps; require no setting or baiting. EASTWAY, BROTHERS, George-st.

GERMAN CANARIES, in full song, ex Parramatta. EASTWAY, BROTHERS, 425, George-street.

RATS, RATS.—Try our improved Rat Traps, at EASTWAY'S, Wire Works, 425, George-street.

CATCH-THEM-ALIVE Patent FLY-TRAPS for SALE, at Eastway, Brothers, 425, George-street.

G E N E V A. Now landing ex Parramatta and Ben Lomond. Key, labelled and capsuled, all sizes, 24 under proof JDKZ, plain and labelled and capsuled. PARBURY, BROTHERS.

FOR SALE at CAMPBELL and CO.'S. Cocoanut oil, Black oil, Linseed oil (boiled and raw).

COLONIAL WINE, 12s 6d dozen, at D. MITCHELL and CO.'S, corner Wynyard and York streets.

DUBLIN Bottled Stout and London Bottled Ale, 8s 6d per dozen, at D. MITCHELL and CO.'.

SUPERIOR Bottled Port and Sherry, 27s 6d per dozen, at D. MITCHELL and CO.'S, Wine Merchants.

MARTELL'S Bottled BRANDY, pale or dark, 42s dozen, at D. MITCHELL and CO.'S, Wynyard-st.

RUM, Brandy, Whisky, and Wine in draught; various brands of spirits and wines in bottles, at our usual reduced rates. D. MITCHELL and CO., Wine and Spirit Merchants, corner Wynyard and York streets.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.—The undersigned, agents for Messrs. Carmichael and P. Terrier, have a choice variety of Wines from 12s 6d dozen. H. S. BIRD and CO., Circular Quay.

BAVARIAN ALE.—Just landed, a new shipment of "Deetsen and Schroder's" blue label. RABONE, FEEZ, and CO., Wynyard-street.

FOR SALE, Double Purchase WINCH, on moderate terms. Parkinson, engineer, Bathurst-street West.

THE Nonpareil Pure Demerara RUM, hogsheads, 30 o. p., in bond. HENRY FISHER and CO.

HURST'S Pale ALE, in pints, 4s 6d per dozen single cask for cash. HENRY FISHER & CO., 143, Pitt-st.

SAPOLEUM! is furnished to woolwashers, shipowners, hotels, and families, at about half the price of any other SOAP, and is superior for all cleansing purposes. STANFORD and CO., Sole Agents, No. 1, Hunter-st.

CIGARS, per Hamburgh ship Alfred, La Matilde, Sir Henry Storks, large and small. F. EGGERS, Importer, 160, Castlereagh-street North.

FOR SALE, a large size Avery's Weighing-machine, second-hand. R. Macfarlane, Liverpool and Sussex sts.

HOUSES AND LAND FOR SALE.

TO BRICKMAKERS.—LAND for SALE, well adapted for Brickmaking, at North Willoughby; cheap firewood; a constant and increasing demand for bricks. R. HARNETT, 324, George-street.

FOR SALE, a choice Allotment of LAND, 30 x 140, Moore Park Road. 472, George-street.

FOR SALE, stone-built COTTAGE, 3 rooms, Crown-street; bargain. H. VAUGHAN, 149, King-st. E.

DRAPERY, HABERDASHERY, ETC.

BOYS and YOUTHS' SUMMER CLOTHING. HOLIDAY SUITS.

DAVID JONES and COMPANY would remind PARENTS and HEADS OF FAMILIES that considerable advantage is secured by making their selections of SUMMER CLOTHING for young gentlemen from the ample stock now displayed in D. J. and Co.'s CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.
BOYS' FANCY DRILL ZOUAVE SUITS, 19s 6d
BOYS' FANCY DRILL GALATEA SUITS, 25s 6d
BOYS' TWEED ZOUAVE SUITS, 24s 6d
Youths' Drill and Tweed
ZOUAVE, GALATEA, and KNICKERBOCKER SUITS.
The prices and qualities of which will compare most favourably with any other to be seen in the colony. These goods are manufactured in the city and under the supervision of the firm, and combine fashion, durability, and superiority of finish.

FARMER and COMPANY'S Black Silks.

FARMER and COMPANY'S Coloured Silks.

FARMER and COMPANY'S Fancy Silks.

NEW and CHEAP MANTLES.

FASHIONABLE JACKETS.

SCARFS and SHAWLS.

FARMER and COMPANY'S SHOW ROOMS.

VICTORIA HOUSE, 269 to 273, PITT-STREET.

AND 442, GEORGE-STREET, NEXT ROYAL HOTEL.

W. C. KELK respectfully informs ladies in TOWN and COUNTRY that he has in stock a very large, well assorted, and cheap variety of the NEWEST GOODS for the SUMMER.

W. C. K. particularly directs the attention of ladies to his new stock of

Sunshades	Trimmings	Dresses
Umbrellas	Real lace	Silk jackets
Hosiery	Ribbons	Shawls
Corsets	Flowers	Muslins
Straw hats	Feathers	Fancy ties
Black silks	Tulles	Collarettes
Kid gloves	Nets	French delaines.

W. C. KELK, 415 and 417, George-street.

WATERLOO HOUSE, 233 AND 235, PITT-STREET.

SELLING OFF. SELLING OFF.

JOHN WETHERILL is now SELLING the STOCK OF DRAPERY in the Assigned Estate of A. GRIERSON, Draper, Pitt-street.

WATERLOO HOUSE, 233 AND 235, PITT-STREET.

SELLING OFF. SELLING OFF.

JOHN WETHERILL is now SELLING the STOCK OF DRAPERY in the Assigned Estate of H. HENDERSON, Draper, Pitt-street.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—The prettiest Gift for a Lady is 6 pairs Hobson and Whiting's French Kid GLOVES, packed in an elegant scented sachét. HOBSON and WHITING'S New Shop, 13, Hunter-street.

PATENT FASTENING STAYS, all bone, 2s 11d. W. L. SHEARD, 578 and 654, George-street.

GOSSAMER FALLS, any colour, 1s 6d each. W. L. SHEARD, 578 and 654, George-street.

FRONT-FASTENING STAYS, all bone, only 3s 11d. W. L. SHEARD, 578 and 654, George-street.

FASHIONABLE HATS, 1s 6d, worth 3s 6d each. W. L. SHEARD, 578 and 654, George-street.

WHITE BRILLIANTS, 6½d, worth 10½d yard. W. L. SHEARD, 578 and 654, George-street.

SWISS STRIPED MUSLINS, only 5s 11d dress. W. L. SHEARD, 578 and 654, George-street.

SATIN CHECKED MUSLINS, 5s 11d, worth 8s 11d. W. L. SHEARD, 578 and 654, George-street.

JOSEPHINE KID GLOVES, first choice, 2s 11d. W. L. SHEARD, 578 and 654, George-street.

CHEAPEST TROUSERS IN SYDNEY. W. L. SHEARD, 578 and 654, George-street.

BLUE FLANNEL, 12½d; Fine Welsh Flannel, 12½d. W. L. SHEARD, 578 and 654, George-street.

COHEN, BROTHERS, AND CO.
MONSTER CLOTHING HALL, 402, GEORGE-STREET.
COLONIAL-MADE CLOTHING for the CHRISTMAS SEASON COMPRISE THE MOST ELEGANT FABRICS IN GRACEFUL AND BECOMING STYLES.
SUMMER 45s SUITS FAMED FOR THEIR EXCELLENCE OF WEAR AND TASTEFUL APPEARANCE.
SUMMER 55s to 70s SUITS IN LIGHT TWEEDS, IN SCOTCH ANGOLAS, IN CITY MIXTURES, IN AUSTRALIAN CLOTHS, IN THE NEW MATERIAL, THE BANNOCKBURN TWEED, ALSO IN SUPERIOR CLOTHS, FOR DRESS AND EVENING WEAR.
THE 25s COAT FOR SUMMER, IN ALL CLASSES OF TWEED AND MATERIALS, AND FITTED FOR ALL OCCASIONS.
SUMMER TROUSERS, from 14s 6d to 22s, UNAPPROACHABLE FOR UNIQUE STYLE AND PERFECTION OF FIT.
ALL THE VERY LATEST STRIPED FABRICS, AND SCOTCH TWEEDS. PATTERNS FREE.
JUVENILE CLOTHING FOR THE SUMMER. TO THIS DEPARTMENT IS DEVOTED A SPECIAL GALLERY, AND CUTTERS OF ABILITY ARE ONLY EMPLOYED. EVERY NOVELTY, USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL, IS KEPT IN STOCK FOR IMMEDIATE WEAR, OR MADE TO MEASURE.
SUMMER CLOTHING FOR ALL CLASSES, 45s SUITS, 14s 6d TROUSERS, 35s FROCK COATS, &c., &c., &c., SENT TO ANY PART OF THE COLONY ON RECEIPT OF POST-OFFICE ORDER OR CHEQUE. PATTERNS, &c., POST FREE.
COHEN, BROTHERS, and CO. MERCHANT CLOTHIERS, OUTFITTERS, WOOLLEN DRAPERS, AND JUVENILE TAILORS, MONSTER CLOTHING HALL, 402, GEORGE-STREET.

J. Q. CARTER, opposite Royal Hotel.—REAL Lace in black and white, Collars, Sleeves, Lappets, &c.

J. Q. CARTER'S new coloured and black Fringes, from 6½d.; Hair Rolls and Plaits, in all sizes.

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CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.
CHOICE and ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of FANCY GOODS, SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.

PEAPES and SHAW
are now showing their Christmas Parcel of ENGLISH, SCOTCH, and CONTINENTAL NOVELTIES, the most beautiful assortment of Fancy Articles ever imported by them. They consist of Card Boxes, Bezique Boxes, Glove Boxes, Handkerchief Boxes, Jewell Caskets, Cribbage Boxes and Boards, IN TUNBRIDGE WARE, and in SCOTCH WOODS GROWN IN VARIOUS PARTS OF SCOTLAND MADE FAMOUS BY THE WRITINGS OF SCOTT AND BURNS, and illustrated by landscapes and views; also,
Ladies' Pearl and Tortoiseshell Card Cases, inlaid with silver, for crest or monogram
Elegant Trifles for Ladies, for the Work Table, Toilet Table, Drawing-room, Library, &c., &c.
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of SINGLE, DOUBLE, and QUARTO CARTE-DE-VISITES and CABINET ALBUMS, VERY CHEAP
Ladies' Fans, Silver-mounted Smelling Bottles, Ivory Glove-stretchers, Tablets, Purses, Card Cases
GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING CASES, WRITING CASES, and DESPATCH BOXES
Gentlemen's Silver-mounted Sticks, Gold Studs, Silver Links, Scarf Rings, &c., &c.
Choicest Perfumes, in boxes containing three different sorts, &c.

PEAPES and SHAW
would also invite the attention of Gentlemen to the undermentioned Goods, suitable for the present season, and for the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
LIGHT ALPACA AND LUSTERINE GALATEA JACKETS.—From 12s 6d each, in Fawns, Drabs, Light and Dark Greys, and Slates
"THE NEW" SINGLE BREASTED LORNE SAC.—In drabs, greys, and blacks, 16s 6d to 21s
"GALATEA" CUT-AWAY COATS.—From 12s 6d to 22s 6d
CHINA SILK GALATEA JACKETS, 27s 6d each
"Note."—The above goods are all extremely light, weighing from two to four ounces each coat
PEAPES and SHAW'S "UNIVERSITY" DOUBLE-BREASTED MARCELLA VESTS, 10s 6d each, or THREE for THIRTY SHILLINGS.—These goods are made in drabs, fawns, and whites, to our special order and pattern, and are not procurable at any other house
SINGLE-BREASTED WHITE MARCELLA VESTS, 6s 6d, or three for 18s. Extra quality
CHINA SILK TURBANS, 4s 9d, 5s 6d, 6s 6d, 7s 6d each
GAUZE and GRENADINE SCARFS.—Specially adapted for summer wear. From 2s 6d to 3s 6d each
SUMMER MERINO UNDER SHIRTS, from 3s 6d to 6s 6d each
Lisle thread and silk ditto
Fine SUMMER HALF-HOSE, in silk, Lisle thread Balbriggan fine cotton and summer merino
THE NEW "MAGDALA TWILL COTTON CRIMEAN SHIRTS," 4s 6d each, or three for thirteen shillings
REGATTA STRIPED CAMBRIC SHIRTS, with collars TO MATCH INCLUSIVE, FORTY SHILLINGS the half-dozen
GENTLEMEN'S SUPERIOR WHITE SHIRTS, with SEVEN OR NINE PLAITS, OR THE NEW MILITARY FRONT, FORTY SHILLINGS THE HALF-DOZEN
LADIES' SILK UMBRELLAS, from 10s 6d to 30s each
LADIES' NAGASAKI SILK UMBRELLAS—a case of these very choice goods just opened
GENTLEMEN'S UMBRELLAS AND SUNSHADES—light, cheap, and durable, from 10s 6d to 30s each.
TAILORING DEPARTMENT.
A splendid assortment of NEW SUMMER TWEEDS FANCY COATINGS, DRILLS, LIGHT SUMMER VESTINGS
Colonial tweeds, cricketing flannels, Bedford cords
West of England broadcloths, doeskins, &c.
Gentlemen may depend that the CUT, FIT, AND WORKMANSHIP will be FIRST-CLASS and the PRICES STRICTLY MODERATE.
PEAPES AND SHAW,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, SHIRTMAKERS, TAILORS, AND OUTFITTERS,
338 AND 340, GEORGE-STREET.

W. C. RENWICK, 86, KING-STREET
WHITE MUSLINS, BRILLIANTS, PIQUE, from 7½d
SATIN STRIPE and Spot Muslinette, from 12½d
BLACK GLACE and GROS GRAIN Model JACKETS
GRENADINE Jackets and Costumes, from 8s 11d
MOSQUITO NET, 3 cord, all widths, from 8½d
TABLECOVERS, TABLECLOTHS, NAPKINS, &c.
HATS, LADIES' and CHILDREN'S, newest styles
GIPSY, JAPANESE, Sedan, Mushroom, from 1s 11d
DRAB, BROWN, White, Black, Speckled ditto, 1s 6½d
BOYS' TUSCAN, LEGHORN, Speckled Hats, 1s 6½d.

WASHING TRIMMINGS.—A large lot, bought at a large discount off English invoice, 6d and 7½d per dozen, in all shades and patterns, at W. and S. LARGE'S, 474½, George-street, opposite Markets.

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' and Children's Straw and Tuscan HATS, just opened. 474½, George-street, and 3, Parramatta-street.

BERLIN WOOLS, 4d per dozen; Canvas, 1s 6d yard; Cloth and Velvet Smoking Caps, from 2s 6d each; Point Lace Braids, all widths, from 1s 3d per dozen yards. M. C. BOHRSMANN, 39, South Head Road.

IMMENSE SAVING.—Gentlemen's CLOTHES CLEANED, repaired, and altered; or own materials fashionably made up. Letters attended. J. MAXWELL, 217, Castlereagh-street, 3 doors south of Market-street.

A COMPLETE Stock of FRIZZETS, made to order.
HAIR ROLLS
BERTHAS, and
CABLE ROLLS
of the best manufacture to be sold cheap.
E. DEEPER, Hairdresser, &c., 302, George-street.

MEDICAL, CHEMICALS, ETC.

CAUTION.
STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS for children cutting their teeth. Purchasers are requested to BEWARE OF IMITATIONS of this medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words "JOHN STEEDMAN, Chemist, Walworth, Surrey," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Australasia in packets.

THE AUSTRALIAN OINTMENT.—To be obtained from all respectable chemists and druggists.

THE ATTENTION of Families and Invalids is drawn by the undersigned to the vital importance of fresh and pure DRUGS, dispensed by a large staff of careful assistants.
SENIOR, Chemist to H. E. the Governor.

HENRY'S COLONIAL OINTMENT, in lid pots, 1s each, at all Chemists and Storekeepers.

RANDERSON'S Podophyllin Lozenges, for billiousness, indigestion, and costiveness. All chemists.

SOOTHING POWDERS for Infants supersede all other kinds, 1s. packets. A. J. WATT and CO., 532 and 534, George-street.

BUILDING MATERIALS, ETC.

MARULAN FLAKE BURNT MARBLE LIME and Superior SHELL LIME, always on hand. F. BRENNAN, Cook's River.

DAMP WALLS.—Westley's DESIDERATUM, a perfect cure, 40s per 100 lbs., which will cover 1800 feet of wall. W. Rokes, 311, Castlereagh-street; Haines, 405, George-street. Bottle wax, 25s. per 100 lbs.

DEALS AND BATTENS.—Now landing from the William Duthie, Abergeldie, and Sir John Lawrence, and for SALE by the undersigned—
Deals, 9 x 4, of various lengths
Battens, 7 x 2½, ditto ditto.
Also,
Tin Plates and Portland Cement.
HENRY MOORE.
Moore's Wharf, 7th December, 1871.

BUILDERS, QUARRYMEN, &c.—FREESTONE QUARRIES for SALE, within 20 feet of deep water, Great Sirius Cove. Apply Box 255, Post Office.

PAPERHANGINGS.—Great reduction, to make room for new shipments. P. Brown, Red House, 359, Geo.-st.

PAPERHANGINGS—New Designs—just landed ex Patriarch. P. Brown, Red House, 359, George-st.

CHROMO-LITHOS, and Artists' Materials (Winsor and Newton's) ex Patriarch, now open. 359, Geo.-st.

FOR SALE, 20,000 (twenty thousand) hard BRICKS, to be SOLD cheap, for cash. Apply Sandringham Hotel, Newtown Road.

COLONIAL HARDWOOD, at considerably reduced rates. H. MOON, Bank Auction Rooms.

MARBLE LIME CO.—Depot, 8, King-street Wharf. Constant stocks fresh from fresh kilns.

STOCK AND STATIONS.

G. P. WANT has received instructions to sell, privately, the imported pure-bred Shorthorn Bull THE HERMIT, white; calved October 30, 1869.
Pastoral Exchange,
273, George-street.

FOR SALE, PRINCE LEOPOLD, aged 30 months, and CRŒSUS, 20 months, two superior Short-horned BULLS just landed ex Parramatta, may be inspected at the Quarantine Sheds, Dawes Battery. These Bulls will rival any first prizes in the colony. For pedigree see HERALD of 1st December.
Apply to E. VICKERY, 116, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, pure Short-horn BULL, PRINCE BENEDICT, just imported per Ben Lomond, roan; calved 26th November, 1869.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR SALE, Fine Shorthorn COW, Lassie of Kent, roan, calved 26th November, 1869.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

AUCTION SALES.

Horses, heavy and light
Vehicles, Harness, and Saddlery.

GEORGE KISS will sell by auction, a. the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
As above.
Regular Sales at the Bazaar, daily; and a Camperdown, any afternoon.
Horses and Vehicles on hire.

BROKEN AND UNBROKEN HORSES,
at Camperdown, THIS DAY.
GEORGE KISS is instructed by Mr. Edward Carroll, of Gunning, to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Yards, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock,
42 head of useful colts and fillies.
Many of these are broken to saddle and harness, and said to be good workers, so that this is a chance of securing fresh stock, broken and unbroken.

Manaro Horses.
At CAMPERDOWN, on MONDAY.
GEORGE KISS is instructed by James Cotter, Esq., of Manaro, to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Yards, on MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 o'clock,
25 head of young horses, suitable for saddle, light harness, and draught work; some of them are broken in, and the whole are described as being of a first-rate stamp.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at Dawson's Sale Yards, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock sharp,
Horses and carts, drays, dogcarts, Waggons, &c.
N.B.—No charge for entering horses, &c., for sale. Money paid immediately after sale.

New Central Sale Yards, Homebush.
MR. T. SULLIVAN has received instructions from G. Forrester, Esq., to sell by auction, at the above yards, on MONDAY next, the 11th instant, at half-past 9 o'clock,
180 head of really prime fat cattle, in lots.

MR. T. SULLIVAN has received instructions from W. W. Bucknell, Esq., to sell by auction, at the above yards, on MONDAY next, the 11th instant, at half-past 9 o'clock,
2000 prime fat sheep, wool on, in lots.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.
MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from Robert Richards, Esq., to sell at Homebush, on MONDAY, 11th instant, at half-past 9 o'clock,
100 head prime cattle, noted R5 brand.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from G. D. Lane, Esq., to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, the 11th instant, at his Yards, at Fullagar's, at half-past 11 o'clock,
180 prime fat cattle, in lots.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from William Bowman Esq., jun., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 8th instant, at Ellis and Co.'s Yards, at half-past 11 o'clock,
10 splendid fat calves
20 ditto ditto lambs.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by Henry Bell, Esq., to sell by auction, at the New Central Yards, Homebush, on MONDAY, 11th December, at half-past 9 o'clock,
237 head prime fat cattle, from his noted Bullaroara and Gidgenbilla Stations.
N.B.—These cattle have been carefully selected, and brought in by Mr. Edrop.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., to sell by auction, at the New Central Yards, Homebush, on MONDAY, 11th December, at half-past 9 o'clock,
1500 prime fat sheep.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by Walter Smith, Esq., to sell by auction, at the New Central Yards, Homebush, on MONDAY, 11th December, at half-past 9 o'clock,
2000 prime fat sheep.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed to sell by auction, at Ellis and Co.'s Yards, THIS DAY, 8th December, at 12 o'clock,
25 prime fat lambs, from G. T. Loder, Esq.
20 ditto ditto ditto, from A. G. Peterson, Esq.
20 ditto ditto ditto, from J. K. Howe, Esq.

Unbroken Horses.
At Camperdown Sale Yards.
WILLIAM GOSPER is instructed by James Egan, Esq., to sell by auction, on TUESDAY, 12th December, at 2 o'clock,
40 head of very superior horses, suitable for all purposes, amongst which will be found some first-class carriage horses, buggy ditto, and first-class hackney.
Also,
Heavy draught.
In all a first-class lot. Terms at sale.

WILLIAM GOSPER will sell by auction, at the Railway Station, THIS DAY, at 9 o'clock,
Hay, straw, &c.
At 12 o'clock, at the Dog and Duck Yard,
Calves, pigs, poultry, eggs, butter, cheese, &c.

MACKENZIE, BROTHERS, will sell at Railway, THIS DAY, Hay, straw, &c.
At Central Australian Yards, at 12 o'clock,
40 prime fat lambs (H. Botton, Esq., Bathurst)
20 ditto calves
Coops of suckers, roll and egg butter (choice brands), eggs, cheese, lard, bacon, honey, turkeys, geese, ducks, fowls, and usual supply of farm and dairy produce.

On account and risk of former purchaser, Thomas Blakey.
N. W. RAVEN will sell by auction, at Black Swan Yards, THIS DAY, at 1 o'clock,
2 hams.

N. W. RAVEN will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at Railway, at 9 o'clock,
Hay, straw, &c.
At 10 o'clock,
Billet wood, various lengths.
At Black Swan Yards, at half-past 11 o'clock,
Suckers, turkeys, geese, fowls, ducks, &c.
At 12 o'clock,
The usual weekly supply of dairy produce, comprising—
Butter, roll and keg, best Camden and Picton brands
Cheese, prime quality, ditto ditto ditto ditto
Bacon and hams, corn fed, ditto ditto ditto ditto
100 cases new laid eggs
Lard, honey, wax, fruit, new potatoes, onions, &c., &c.
At 2 o'clock,
Wool, tallow, hides, calf-skins, &c.

G. WELLS will sell by auction, at Railway, THIS DAY, at 9 o'clock, Hay, straw, &c.

BUTLER and INGLIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at the Railway, at 9 o'clock sharp,
Hay, straw, &c., by the truck.

Weekly Stock and Produce Sale.
BUTLER and INGLIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at their Railway Auction Mart, 793, George-street, at 11 o'clock,
Fat calves, fat and store pigs, lambs, suckers, and poultry of all kinds.
At 1 o'clock, the usual weekly supply of dairy produce, consisting of roll and keg butter from the best dairies, eggs, cheese (including the celebrated No. 6 and other first-class brands), superior corn-fed bacon, lard, honey, &c., &c.

ELLIS and CO. will sell by auction, at Railway, at 9 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Hay, straw, lucerne, potatoes.
At Depot, at half-past 11 o'clock,
Fat calves, pigs, suckers, poultry, fruit.
At 12 o'clock,
Roll and keg butter, cheese, bacon, eggs, lard, honey.
At 4 o'clock,
Hides, tallow, sheepskins, &c.

Weekly Produce Sale.
JOHN A. TURNER will sell by auction, at his Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 8th December, at half-past 10 o'clock,
Hides, calfskins
Horns, bones, hair, &c.
Also, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock,
Casks tallow.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.
MORT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 8th December, at half-past 10 o'clock,
1300 hides, kangaroo and wallaby skins
Hair, bones, horns, &c.
And at half-past 2 o'clock,
160 casks tallow
Lard, cocoanut oil
Prime mess beef, &c.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.
IRWIN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, at half-past 10 o'clock,
Hides, hair, horns, &c.
At 2.30,
Wool, tallow, &c.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.
HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 8th December, at half-past 10 o'clock,
Hides, calfskins, hair, horns, bones, &c.
And at half-past 2 o'clock,
Casks tallow.
Terms, cash.

New and Second-hand Clothing, Tweeds, Drapery, Jewellery, Gold and Silver Watches, &c.
ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by public auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the Mart, Pitt-street,
The above.

On MONDAY, the 11th December, at 10 o'clock, at Burnbank Hotel, Darling-street, Balmain.
The whole of the Household Furniture and Effects.
ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have received instructions from the proprietor to sell by public auction, on the premises,
The above.
Full particulars in Saturday's HERALD.

Sale of Fancy Goods, Stationery, Cutlery, &c., &c.
FRIDAY, December 8.
MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock prompt, without reserve,
9 cases stationery, C. and B. L. note and letter paper, coloured tissue paper, account books, novels, pens, blotting paper, ruled foolscap, &c.
5 cases general fancy goods, toys, slates, brushware, cutlery, concertinas, &c.
Terms at sale.

Printing Paper.
To Stationers, Printers, and the Trade.
FRIDAY, December 8.
More or less Damaged by Salt Water.
Ex William Duthie, Thomson, master, from London.
MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
G&Co.
217/190 One bale 7 reams double news, 37 x 49—72 lbs.
217/185 One bale, 20 ditto double demy—22 lbs.
217/186 One bale, 10 ditto ditto ditto—24 lbs.
Terms, cash.

TUESDAY, December 12.
UNRESERVED SALE OF
GOLD JEWELLERY
GOLD and SILVER WATCHES
ELECTROPLATED WARE, &c., &c.
Specially selected and suitable for Christmas Presents.
MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms Wynyard-street, on the above day, at 11 o'clock sharp,
A large shipment of the above specially selected for this market.
Full particulars in Saturday's issue.

TO GROCERS, WINE and SPIRIT MERCHANTS HOTELKEEPERS, COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS, and Others.

ASSORTED SAUCES	From the celebrated
ORANGE MARMALADE	house of J. Moir and Son,
BAKING POWDERS	Aberdeen.
LIVERPOOL SALT	BATHBRICKS
CUTTY PIPES	SPERM CANDLES (clear)
FINE LUCCA OILS, Qts.	CARRIAGE DITTO (ditto)
CURRY POWDER	SEAMING TWINE
WOTHERSPOON'S CONFECTIONERY	
FINEST YORK HAMS, &c., &c.	
Also,	
SHERRY, in bottle	WHISKY, in bottle, Irish
CLARET	DITTO, ditto, Scotch
RUDESHEIMER	DITTO, in wood
HOCKHEIMER	&c., &c.

THIS DAY, Friday, December 8.
WILLIAM PRICE and CO. have been favoured with instructions from the Importers to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 329, George-street, THIS DAY, Friday, December 8, at 11 o'clock,
1251 packages of the above goods.
The whole of which are in splendid condition, and are for positive sale WITHOUT RESERVE, to close shipments and accounts to the end of the year.
In lots to suit purchasers.
Terms at sale.

FISH.
For Unreserved Sale, to close sundry Shipments, before the end of the year.
THIS DAY, Friday, DECEMBER 8.
WILLIAM PRICE and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 329, George-street, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, December 8, at 11 o'clock,
Ex ZEMINDAR,
100 cases ling, prime sample,
Ex BOREALIS,
60 ditto ditto ditto
25 ditto cod ditto
25 ditto dried haddocks, very fine.
Ex J. DUTHIE.
50 ½-barrels herrings, fine sample, and in first-rate condition
34 firkins ditto ditto ditto
9 boxes kippered ditto ditto ditto
20 cases red herrings in tins, very good
100 ditto 1-lb. salmon, ditto
100 ditto white herrings, ditto.
Ex CATHAYA,
10 cases 1-lb fresh cod
12 ditto 2-lb. ditto.
Ex VALPARAISO,
5 cases 1-lb. fresh mackerel
5 ditto 1-lb. Findon haddocks
1 ditto 1-lb. fresh cod
1 ditto 2-lb. ditto skate
2 ditto 2-lb. potted herrings
Terms at sale.
The Auctioneers beg to call especial attention of the trade and buyers generally to the above sale, every line of which must, according to importer's instructions, be sold to close present shipments, and make room for others shortly to arrive.

FINEST YORK HAMS.
Just landed ex Parramatta.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, December 8.
WILLIAM PRICE and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 329, George-street, THIS DAY, Friday, December 8, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Parramatta,
5 cases finest York hams, in prime order.
In lots to suit purchasers.
Terms at sale.

Extensive and Important Sale of Surplus Stores.
MONDAY, December 11th, 1871.
At the Hunter River N. S. N. Company's Wharf, foot of Market-street.
SURPLUS STORES.
By order of the Manager, F. J. Thomas, Esq.
To Ironmongers, Storekeepers, General Dealers, and others.
JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell by auction, on the premises, Hunter River N. S. N. Company's Wharf, on MONDAY next, December 11th, 1871, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The following "surplus stores," comprising—
Cart box and plated wares, red bunting, shades and chimneys, dish covers, filter, camp stools, brass cocks, lead, glass fish-globes, deep sea and patent log-line, metallic paints, oils and colours, Muntz metal, varnish, whiting, chalk, tin, pitch, shovels, bristles, oil casks and tins, tablecloths, towels, blankets, galvanised iron, spunyarn, quantity tin in case, derrick irons, hooks, deck kegs, iron bolts, thimbles, shackles, saucepans, buckets, metal dead-lights, bar iron rivets, jute brushes, oakum, wire rope, quantity of chain, old rope, hatches, pine planks, fenders, hardwood trucks, logs, length of old chain, blocks and dead eyes, hose, quantity old iron, deck screws, bolts, old lead, metal, and brass, medicine chest, stands, tins, tools, slating nails, and a great variety of sundries.
Terms at sale.

Important Sale.
MONDAY, December 11, 1871.
At the Hunter River N. S. N. Company's Wharf, foot of Market-street.
By order of F. J. Thomas, Esq., Manager.
Surplus Stores, 4-horse power Boiler, Crab Winch, Distilling Apparatus, Punching and Shearing Machine, with Driving Wheel, Portable Forges, Anvils, Boats, Crockery, &c.
To Ironfounders, Mechanics, Public Companies, Contractors, Captains, Builders, and others.
JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell by auction, on the premises, Hunter River N. S. N. Company's Wharf, on MONDAY next, December 11, 1871, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The following surplus stores and machinery, tackle, &c., comprising
1 boiler, 4-horse power
1 double-purchase first-class crab winch
1 patent log
1 compass, 1 compass and stand
2 ship boats
1 distilling apparatus
1 large punching and shearing machine, with driving wheel, complete
1 large anvil, 3 cwt.
6 portable forges
1 large forge, with 34-inch bellows
2 drilling posts
2 crank braces
112 fire bars
About 1 ton old cast iron
3 cwt. old brass
4 crates earthenware, and open crockery, &c.
Terms at sale.

Burwood.
TUESDAY, December 12.
Superior Household Furniture and Effects.
Preliminary.
ALFRED CHANDLER and CO. have received instructions from Mrs. W. T. Dobson to sell by auction, at her residence, Burwood, near the Station, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of her household furniture and effects, of which full particulars will be duly published.

SATURDAY, 9th December, at 11 o'clock.
At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.
To Gentlemen Furnishing, Furniture Warehousemen, and General Dealers.
Important UNRESERVED SALE
of
VALUABLE and ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
RARE and COSTLY GLASS and CHINAWARE
SPLENDID PROOF ENGRAVINGS
OIL PAINTINGS
CHASTE PARIAN and ALABASTER ORNAMENTS
ELKINGTON, MASON, and CO.'S ELECTRO-PLATED WARE
Very FIRST-CLASS Double-barrel Gun, by JOHN BLANCH and SON, in mahogany case, and outside leather case, cost 35 guineas
Magnificent PIANOFORTE, by COLLARD and COLLARD, full compass, in handsome rosewood case
Elegant Rosewood Cottage PIANOFORTE, by JOHN BROADWOOD and SONS, registered key board, and all the other recent improvements
Massive FRAME BILLIARD-TABLE, with all the appurtenances complete
Dining Room Furniture
Gilt Frame Pier Glasses
Brussels Carpets and Hearthrugs
Elegant Drawing Room ditto
Gilt Cornice Poles and handsome Lace Curtains
Superior Bedroom Furniture
—Iron four-post Tubular Bedsteads, Hair Mattresses, Palliasses, Pillows, and Bedding, complete
STOVES, by Russell and Younger
PATENT MANGLE, by Bradford
Kitchen Utensils, &c., &c.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street, on SATURDAY next, 9th December, at 11 a.m.,
The above.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.
On WEDNESDAY, 13th December, 1871, at 11 o'clock.
At No. 187, Lyons-terrace, the residence of Dr. SPROTT BOYD.
The whole of the
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
HIGH CLASS PAINTINGS, in Oil and Water Colours
BRONZES, by Barbedienne
Japanese Bronzes and Porcelain
WEDGWOOD and DRESDEN CHINA
Surgical and Scientific Instruments
SUPERB MICROSCOPE, by Smith and Beck
VALUABLE Cabinet of Microscopic Objects, by Powell and Leland
HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c.
To Gentlemen Furnishing, Scientific Men, Upholsterers, Brokers, and others.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from Dr. Sprott Boyd (who is leaving for Europe) to sell by auction, at his residence, No. 187, Lyons-terrace, on WEDNESDAY, 13th December, 1871, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his valuable furniture, plate, oil paintings, bronzes, horses, carriages, &c.
Full particulars of which will duly be published, and catalogues issued.
Terms, cash.
The Valuable Library of Medical and Miscellaneous Works will be removed and sold at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.

SUMMER DRAPERY
CLOTHING
HATS, &c.
THIS DAY, 8th instant, at 11 o'clock.
To Warehousemen, Drapers, Storekeepers, and others.
CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY,
Consignments of new and seasonable goods, now landing ex Patriarch and Ben Lomond, consisting of
36-inch and 8-4 greys
Toilet quilts
Pat. brocaded ditto
Light ground prints
Flannels, hosiery
9-4 and 10-4 rugs
Quiltings, handkerchiefs
Ladies' jackets and shawls
Black alpacas, dress stuffs
Fancy regatta shirts
White shirts
Harvard jackets
Black alpaca sacs and vests
Galateas and pagets
Light doe trousers and vests
Crimean shirts
Boys' and youths' clothing
Gent.'s, ladies', and children's hats, &c.
Terms at sale.

15 CASES HATS,
of the latest and most fashionable styles.
Now landing ex Ben Lomond.
CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of straw hats and bonnets, comprising
Gent.'s tuscan boaters
Black and white Brazilians
Coloured alpine, Gladstone, and Count
Tuscan, various shapes
Boys' coloured straw, assorted shapes
Millinery sun hats
Ladies' white and coloured straw
Tuscan, &c.
Terms at sale.

SCARBOROUGH TRUNKS
TOURISTS' BOXES.
CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 a.m.,
1 case Scarborough trunks, assorted, 16, 18, 20, and 22 inches
1 ditto tourists' boxes, 14 inches.

TAPESTRY RUGS.
CHAS. MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 a.m.,
1 bale tapestry rugs, fringed.

BLACK ALPACA EDINBORO' JACKETS
HARVARD SHIRTS.
CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 a.m.,
1 case gent.'s black alpaca double-breasted Edinboro' jackets
1 ditto men's Harvard shirts.

BOOKS.
CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY next, 11th instant, at 11 o'clock,
A choice variety of nicely bound volumes, in every department of literature.
These are well suited for Christmas presents.
Further particulars in due course.

WHITE AND CHECKED MATTING.
CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 a.m.,
30 rolls 4-4 white matting
36 ditto 4-4 check ditto
23 ditto 5-4 white ditto
17 ditto 5-4 check ditto
19 ditto 6-4 white ditto
24 ditto 6-4 check ditto.

TO CLOTHIERS, OUTFITTERS, AND OTHERS.
UNRESERVED SALE OF
the Stock-in-trade, Fittings, &c., of
Messrs. THOMAS and GRISDALE, Clothiers,
In consequence of a Dissolution of Partnership.
CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed by Messrs. Thomas and Grisdale, to sell by public auction, on the Premises, 208, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY next, 12th instant, commencing at half-past 10 o'clock punctually,
The whole of their well assorted stock of clothing, fancy goods, &c., viz.:—

Black cloth suits	Boys' and youths' clothing
Silk mixed ditto	Ties and scarfs
W. of E. doe ditto	Silk umbrellas
Colonial tweed ditto	Carpet and leather bags
Black doe trousers	Calicoes
Ditto ditto coats	Flannels
Galatea and paget coats	Tweeds
Mole and drill trousers	Towels
W. of E. tweed trousers and vests	Hosiery
	Belts and braces
Light ground Crimean shirts	Ladies' and children's hats
Shepherd check ditto	Gent's. and boys' ditto
Byzantine ditto	Hair brushes
Twilled ditto	Brooches
Railway rugs	Jewellery
Blankets	Cutlery
Horse rugs	Teapots
Galvanized iron buckets	Iron Bedsteads.

Ironmongery
Fancy goods of all descriptions
Allen's Footrot Ointment
Sheepwash in hogsheads, &c.
Shop fixtures
Glass cases
Counters
Gas fittings, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

York Hams
Irish Hams
Walnuts, Candied Peel
Italian Maccaroni.
By order of the Consignee.
To close consignments.
R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, 8th December, at 11 o'clock,
10 cases Taylor's York hams
6 ditto ditto Irish ditto
10 ditto Volckman's peel, assorted
6 barrels walnuts
5 cases Italian maccaroni
2 ditto confectionery.
Terms at sale.

WHITE and STRAW CRYSTALS.
In small Pockets.
To close an account.
Ex Agnes, from Mauritius.
R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, 8th December, at 11 o'clock,
480 pockets straw and fine white crystals.
With all faults, if any.
Particulars at sale.

5-MEDAL CANDLES, CANDIED PEEL.
R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction at the Rooms, THIS DAY, 8th, at 11 o'clock,
11 cases Hill and Jones's assorted orange, lemon, and citron peel, in 7-lb. tins
68 boxes De Roubaix's candles
48 ditto Brandon's ditto.
Particulars at sale.

MUSCATEL RAISINS.
R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, 8th December, at 11 o'clock,
50 boxes muscatels, each 25 lbs.
In lots to suit purchasers.

PRESERVED POTATOES.
R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, 8th December, at 11 o'clock,
20 tins preserved potatoes, each ¼ cwt.

Maraschino, Curaçoa, and other Liqueurs, &c.
Transhipped ex Brackley Castle.
By order of the Consignees.
R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
23 cases Maraschino, each 1 dozen
23 ditto Curaçoa, each 1 dozen
9 ditto liqueurs, each 4 dozen, half bottles
8 ditto ditto, ditto
1 ditto 20 gross safety matches.
Particulars at sale.

D'ARCY'S IRISH PORTER.
Just landed, by order of the Consignees.
R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, 8th December, at 11 o'clock,
50 cases D'Arcy's stout, bottled by Friend.
In lots to suit purchasers.

Kerosene.
The Finest in the Market.
R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
700 cases kerosene (best Standard White).
In lots to suit purchasers.
Equal to Devoe's.
Terms, liberal.

Schooner SEA RIPPLE,
125 tons register—carries 250 tons dead weight.
Nearly new.
For Positive Sale, by order of the Mortgagees.
FRIDAY, 8th December, at the City Mart.
R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, December 8th, at 11 o'clock,
The fine first-class schooner SEA RIPPLE, 125 tons register, built in Victoria only 4 years since, well found, and ready for sea. Admirably adapted for a coaster or Island trader, having large carrying capacity on the light draught of six feet when laden. This little vessel was on the slip and thoroughly overhauled only four months since; is heavily metalled and in good order.
Terms at sale.

IMPORTANT UNRESERVED SALE.
SUGARS, IN SMALL MATS.
The Entire Cargo of the Barque
Sir HUMPHREY DAVY, from Mauritius,
comprising 8271 Small Mats
White Crystals
Yellow Crystals
Yellow Counters and Browns.
For Unreserved Sale, at the City Mart, on TUESDAY, December 12.
Under instructions from H. Fourcade, Esq.
Sample bags now landed.
R. F. STUBBS and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on TUESDAY, December 12th, at 11 o'clock,
The entire cargo of sugars, in small mats, ex Sir Humphrey Davy, comprising 8271 mats.
Full particulars in future issue.
Terms at sale.
The cargo is now landed and in store, and buyers have option of taking purchases duty paid, or in bond, if required.
. The auctioneers have received peremptory instructions to sell every line WITHOUT RESERVE.
Note—TUESDAY, December 12th, at 11 o'clock.

MARTELL'S CASE BRANDY.
1675 Cases, favourable contents and strength.
Ex LA HOGUE.
For UNRESERVED SALE, at the City Mart, on TUESDAY, December 12.
To close shipments.
Under instructions from Messrs. Parbury, Brothers.
Important to Wine Merchants, Exporters, and the Country Trade.
R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on TUESDAY, December 12, at 11 o'clock,
Ex LA HOGUE,
1675 cases Martell's pale brandy, in lots to suit purchasers.
Without reserve.
To close shipment.
Terms liberal.

To all our Northern River Traders.
A chance seldom to be picked up.
Paddle Steamer
COOMERANG,
the only vessel carrying a large cargo on an exceedingly light draught.
Now in the market for Sale.
By order of A. S. Webster, Esq.
R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on TUESDAY, 12th December, at 11 o'clock,
The fine A1 fast steamer Coomerang, of 200 tons burthen, built under special superintendence by Mr. John Cuthbert in 1865.
She has the finest pair of oscillating engines of 70-horse power in the colony, constructed by Stewart, of Blackwall, for the London Exhibition of 1862. Her boilers have been newly bottomed and fitted, and she has been coppered with 26 oz. metal within the last few months; in fact, her owners, without regard to expense, and in order to make her as good as the day she went on her first voyage, have expended £2000 upon her, turning her out a more superior boat than when she left this port.
Her hull and machinery are in splendid order, and she will be moored in Lavender Bay for inspection by intending purchasers, who will receive every information from the vendor or the auctioneers.
Full inventory with terms at sale.
N.B.—She was built expressly for carrying produce from our bar rivers, and can be instanced as the most efficient vessel for that remunerative purpose in the colony.

JEFFREY'S BULK ALE.
In splendid condition,
120 HOGSHEADS No. 3.
A New Shipment.
For Positive Unreserved Sale, at the Argyle Free Stores.
On WEDNESDAY, December 13th.
Under Instructions from the Agents, Messrs. Young and Lark.
. This well-known and favourite brand of Bulk Ale is now placed upon the Market for absolute Unreserved Sale, as the account must be closed prior to 31st December, 1871.
Sampling orders will be issued on morning of sale, and buyers are respectfully requested to be in early attendance.
R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Argyle Free Stores, on WEDNESDAY, December 13th, at 11 o'clock,
120 hogsheads Jeffrey's No. 3 Edinburgh ale, in splendid condition.
In lots to suit purchasers.
Terms liberal.

To the Trade, Dealers, and Country Storekeepers.
China, Glass, and Earthenware.
Ex Patriarch, Ben Lomond, Parramatta, &c.
GEORGE LANE has received instructions from Messrs. Mason, Brothers, to sell at their Stores, 125, Pitt-street, early next week, without reserve,
A large and varied assortment of china, glass, earthenware, in original packages, and opened out.
Terms at sale.

Regular Saturday's Auction Sale.
TO-MORROW, at the Bank Auction Rooms, 336, George-street.
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE—very beautiful for CHRISTMAS
New and Second-hand FURNITURE, great variety
PIANOFORTES—fine INSTRUMENTS, various makers
Fancy Goods, Jewellery, PICTURES, Sundries
GALVANIZED IRONWARE, first-class parcel.
HENRY MOON will sell by auction, TO-MORROW,
A desirable variety of goods.

BUILDING SITES FOR MARINE VILLAS, DARLING POINT.
T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, December 14th, at half-past 11 o'clock prompt,
Two choice waterside properties at Darling Point, the only land now to be obtained at that delightful spot, commanding the finest views of the harbour, the bays, the points of land, villa and other residences on the North Shore.
They form parts of the subdivision of the land sold by Misses E. and C. Mitchell in 1856, and have been reserved from sale from that time, during which period the other parts of the same estate have been highly improved by Messrs. Farmer, Thornton, Friend, Danger, Hordern, and other large capitalists. Roads have been made through the estate, and omnibusses ply to the spot regularly through the day.
The lots for sale are—No. 25, bounded on the north-east by Mr. Chas. Richardson's allotments, on the south by 100 feet of Yaranabee Road, with the same frontage to the waters of the harbour; lot No. 26, of the original subdivision, having 65 feet frontage to the road, and 155 feet to the harbour.
The plan on view at the Rooms shows a contemplated extension into the harbour of above 400 feet in length, with greatly increased breadth, to which the consent of the Government had been obtained. All rights in the vendor to this extension will pass to the purchaser. If carried out, the depth of water will range from 4 to 12 feet, and the area increased from 5 times in one case, to above 10 times the present extent in the other allotment.
Excellent fresh water on the land. A bathing-house, used also as a boat-house, is built on Lot 26.
Title satisfactory. Terms easy.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
CITY BUILDING ALLOTMENTS, GEORGE-STREET NORTH, NEW GEORGE-STREET, MILL, GLOUCESTER, and LITTLE GLOUCESTER STREETS, for auction sale on MONDAY, 18th DECEMBER, at 11 o'clock.
Lithographic Plans of the sub-division are now ready, and may be obtained at the Rooms, Pitt-street.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH, Auctioneers.

VALUABLE CORNER CITY FREEHOLD, ELIZABETH AND GOULBURN STREETS, occupied by Mr. Thomas Wooller.
PEREMPTORY SALE.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 15th December, at 11 o'clock,
All that corner block of land, having the following frontages:—
86 feet to Goulburn-street
31 feet to Elizabeth-street,
on which is that COMMODIOUS VERANDAH COTTAGE RESIDENCE, No. 99, containing 5 good rooms and kitchen, with large yard, stable, shed, &c., at the rear.
This valuable corner freehold will be absolutely sold on the above date. It is one of the best positions in the city for an inn or any other business requiring a populous locality, and fronting the main thoroughfares, commanding considerable traffic at all hours.
Plan at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 4th December, 1871.
KAVANAGH V. HANLY.
HUMPHREY V. HANLY.
ON FRIDAY, the 8th December instant, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Stores of the defendant John Hanly, Liverpool, unless these writs be previously satisfied, the SHERIFF will cause to be sold by public auction,
A large quantity of groceries, and oilmen's stores, &c., viz.:—
Teas, sugar, corn flour, sauces, jams, raisins, currants, flour, soda, oatmeal, ginger, pearl barley, rice, sago, patent groats, mustard, salt, vinegar, salad and hair oils, pickles, candles, herrings, sardines, starch, blacking, matches, soap powder, &c., &c., &c.
Also,
Counters and shop's fixtures, &c.
Terms, cash.

FUNERALS.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. WILLIAM MARTIN, Boot-closer, are invited to attend his Funeral; to move from his late residence, No. 55, Clarence-lane, off Margaret-street, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock. J. and G. SHYING and CO., 719, George-street; 120, South Head Road; 60, Riley-street, Woolloomooloo.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY. Established 1849.
FOR MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, &c.
Annual Revenue, £224,395. Invested Fund, £831,789.
Prospectuses and every information can be obtained at the Principal Office, New Pitt-street.
ALEXANDER J. RALSTON, General Secretary.

LARGE REDUCTION in FIRE PREMIUMS on Dwelling-houses and other Buildings not used for trade purposes, and on their contents.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

DIRECTORS.
CHAIRMAN—Joseph Scaife Willis, Esq.
Benjamin Buchanan, Esq. | Edward Knox, Esq.
G. K. Holden, Esq. | Hon. E. Deas Thomson, C.B.
John B. Watt, Esq.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

INVESTED FUNDS—£3,859,392, of which £365,000 are invested in New South Wales and Victoria.

Life Reserve—£2,296,000.
Annual Income, to which the attention of the public is especially directed, £1,350,000.

In order to offer to the public, residing within the City and Suburbs of Sydney, advantages at any rate equal to those of any other Insurance Company, the Directors have reduced the rates of premium on Buildings, good of their class, occupied as PLACES OF WORSHIP, SCHOOL-ROOMS, DWELLING HOUSES, COUNTING HOUSES, LAW CHAMBERS, and OFFICES, or OTHERWISE EXCEPT FOR PURPOSES OF TRADE, and ON THEIR CONTENTS, to the following scale:—

	City of Sydney. s. d.	Suburbs. s. d.
No. 1—Brick or stone, roofed with slates, tiles, or metal, detached	2 2	2 9
2—Ditto, ditto, and adjoining similar buildings	2 6	3 3
3—Ditto, ditto, and adjoining shingled buildings	3 3	4 0
4—Ditto, roofed with shingles, and detached	3 3	4 0
5—Ditto, ditto, and adjoining slated buildings	4 3	4 9
6—Ditto, ditto, and adjoining shingled buildings	4 6	5 0
7—Iron buildings, detached	7 6	9 0
8—Wooden buildings, detached	12 6	15 0

By order of the Board,
A. STANGER LEATHES, Resident Secretary.
Head Office, Margaret-street.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.
INVESTED FUNDS...... £4,284,000.
ANNUAL REVENUE over........ £700,000.
SYDNEY BRANCH, 275, GEORGE-STREET.
Directors:
Richard Jones, Esq., Chairman.
J. de V. Lamb, Esq. Henry Prince, Esq.
Edward Flood, Esq., M.L.A.
Medical Referee, J. C. Cox., M.D.
Prospectuses and forms of proposals can be obtained on application at the Offices, or any of the Agencies.
WILLIAM RAE, Secretary.

THE UNITED INSURANCE COMPANY (Fire and Marine).
Capital, £500,000. Unlimited Liability.
Head Office—275, George-street.
DIRECTORS:
Richard Hill, Esq., M.L.A., Chairman.
The Hon. E. C. Weekes, M.L.C. | J. B. Rundle, Esq.
M. Alexander, Esq., M.L.A. | G. R. Dibbs, Esq. | J. R. Cattell, Esq.
FIRE POLICIES issued on BUILDINGS not used for purposes of trade, and their contents, at VERY REDUCED RATES.
WILLIAM RAE, Manager.

THE PERPETUAL BUILDING AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY.
Office—No. 3, Spring-street, Sydney.
PARTIES desirous to INVEST MONEY with the Society can do so on any day during office hours.
PAID-UP SHARES of £10 each share in profits from date of payment to 30th September in each year, and will obtain fair rate of interest on good security.
SHARES can be drawn out on a month's notice under the rules.
BORROWERS can obtain ADVANCES at any time on approval of security.
The Monthly Payment on each £100 borrowed is £1 6s. 7d. (including principal, interest, and premium).
The Loan is made for 10 years, but can be paid off at any time on a month's notice being given.
The CHARGES are—Survey Fee, £1 1s.; Costs Deed, £2 12s.
W. H. DELOITTE, Secretary.

THE FREDERICK VALLEY QUARTZ CRUSHING and ALLUVIAL GOLD MINING COMPANY in 30,000 Shares at £1 per share, of which 15,000 will be offered to the public, the remainder being considered as paid up by the proprietor, and accepted by him in lieu of purchase-money.
The Gold-field to be worked consists of a FREEHOLD of 347 acres, and differs from all other adventures in four respects. Firstly, the extreme safety and non-liability; secondly, the unparalleled extent of ground offered; thirdly, the nature of the tenure being FREEHOLD; fourthly, absolute freedom from all regulations under the GOLD FIELDS' ACT.
It is proposed not to incur any liability beyond a deposit of (2s) two shillings per share, and no further call will be made unless the working of the mine leads to valuable discoveries. The amount so raised will be devoted to prospecting purposes. Gold and asbestos are already known to exist.
For further particulars apply to HENRY MOON, Bank Auction Rooms; or WILLIAM REDMAN, Solicitor, Elizabeth-street, between King and Market streets.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO. W. H. MACKENZIE, Junr., Agent.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
On DWELLINGS and COUNTING-HOUSES.
Rates reduced to a minimum of 2s 3d on Sydney, and 2s 9d on suburban risks.
FANNING, GRIFFITHS, and CO., Agents, Spring-street.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Limited. 35, Cornhill, London. Insurances accepted on behalf of this Company by W. H. MACKENZIE, jun., 96, Pitt-street.

AMUSEMENTS.

CAFE CHANTANT, York-street, open Every Evening with a series of entertainment unequalled in Syd.

CAFE CHANTANT.—The place to spend a pleasant evening. Admission, by refreshment card, 6d.

CAFE CHANTANT.—BARRY O'NEIL, JOHNNY COWEN, and a host of talented vocalists nightly.

CAFE CHANTANT.—First appearance of the Misses Milly and Fanny Downey, Juvenile Duettists, Saturday.

CONTINENTAL CAFE.—Open every evening. Crowded Houses, attractive entertainments. Free.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
This is the LAST DAY in which the public can inspect the great
ORTHAGORISCUS MOLA,
the most prodigious monster of the deep.
As large as an ELEPHANT.
Admission—ONLY 6d.
The exhibition will close punctually at 6 p.m.

WHAT IS IT? WHAT IS IT? WHAT IS IT? Who can tell? Who can tell? Who can tell?
The Great ORTHAGORISCUS MOLA,
just captured at Manly Beach,
Weighing TWO-AND-A-HALF TONS,
the greatest curiosity ever exhibited.
Come and see it, before it is shipped to the BRITISH MUSEUM.
THIS (Friday) is the LAST DAY for exhibition.
Admission, 6d. Pitt-street, next to Vickery's-buildings.

HUNTER'S HILL.—School Children's Excursion.—Emu, from King-st., 9.30 a.m.; Circular Quay, 1 p.m. To-Day.

INTERCOLONIAL UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE, SATURDAY, 23rd December, 1871.

INTERCOLONIAL UNIVERSITY CRICKET MATCH, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, 28th, 29th, and 30th December, 1871.

FORESTERS' PICNIC, PENRITH.—Specimens of GROUPS Photographed by Mr. J. W. FRY now on view at J. W. S[...]MALL and CO.'S Photographic Warehouse, 11, Barrack-street, Sydney.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.
BENEFIT TO Mr. EDWARD SADLER.
Under the distinguished patronage of CAPTAIN HIXSON and the Officers of the Naval Brigade. Also, COMMANDER HARRIS and Officers of U.S.S. St. Mary, all of whom have signified their intention of being present on the occasion.
THE NAVAL BRIGADE BAND will attend, and play selections from all the favourite Operas, under the direction of Bandmaster Budd.
PLEASING TERPSICHOREAN ENTERTAINMENT!
Two Native Pupils (aged 7 and 8 years) of Miss Emma King; and Chinese Pas de Deux, by the Misses Mary and Ada Forde.
THIS EVENING, Friday, December 8, the great Drama, in a Prologue and 4 Acts,
FRAUD AND ITS VICTIMS!
To conclude with the screaming Farce,
THE AREA BELLE.
TO-MORROW, Saturday, the great Drama,
PEEP O' DAY,
with all its effects.

A CARD.
The Misses CAREY and BURTON respectfully inform the ladies and patrons of the drama of Sydney and suburbs that their first BENEFIT will take place on THURSDAY, December 14, 1871.
Prince of Wales Opera House, December 7.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.
FINANCIAL MANAGER.... Mr. JOHN BENNETT
Director and Stage Manager.......... Mr. George Darrell.
Scenic Artist.............................. Herr Habbe.
THE CELEBRATED ACTRESS,
Mrs. GEORGE DARRELL,
Mr. George Darrell, and the unrivalled Company.
In consequence of the great success of the two new dramas, as played last evening, they will be repeated TO-NIGHT, for the LAST TIME.
LAST NIGHT of
THE TRAGEDY QUEEN.
THE TRAGEDY QUEEN.
THE TRAGEDY QUEEN.
LAST NIGHT of
RUY BLAS.
RUY BLAS.
RUY BLAS.
Grand Terpsichorean Interlude,
SATURDAY.—First production of a new local Drama, entitled, "THE FATAL GAP."
Prices—Circle, 3s; stalls, 2s; boxes and pit, 1s; gallery, 6d.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.
THE FATAL GAP,
THE FATAL GAP,
THE FATAL GAP,
a drama of
THRILLING INTEREST.
THRILLING INTEREST.
THRILLING INTEREST.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.
Wanted, 60 LADIES of the BALLET for the ensuing Pantomime.
Apply 10 to 11 a.m., stage door.
GEORGE DARRELL, Stage Manager.

EXHIBITION BUILDING
PRINCE ALFRED PARK.
The public are respectfully informed that arrangements have been made for the purpose of giving
TWO GRAND GALAS,
on SATURDAY AFTERNOON and NIGHT,
December 9th,
and
MONDAY, December 11th.
on a scale of splendour hitherto unattempted in this colony, the management of which has been entrusted to Mr. JAMES ELLIS,
late lessee of the Cremorne Gardens, London, and Melbourne.
The entertainment will consist of the following attractive programme, namely:—
On SATURDAY,
the Blondin performance on the High Rope, the whole length of the building, by
M. D. ALBERT.
on MONDAY,
the extraordinary fete of Propelling a
BICYCLE ON THE WIRE,
the height and entire length of the building, by
ETHARDO.
BARRY O'NEIL,
the distingué Comique.
JOHNNY COWAN'S
TROUPE OF SOLOISTS AND MINSTRELS,
Messrs. Barnett, Howell, Carlo, Radcliffe, Johnson, Harrington, Thompson, Ford, Murray
Miss Annie Milner
Gordon
Misses Milly and Fanny Downey.
Musical Director and Accompanist,
Mr. ROMER WATSON.
GRAND CONCERT AND BALL.
SPLENDID QUADRILLE BAND.
The screaming Burlesque of
OFF TO GULGONG,
by
JOHNNY COWAN and COMPANY.
And the laughable Comic Sketch of the
LOST MAIL RECOVERED,
by
JOHNNY COWAN'S MINSTRELS.
The Entertainments will commence
On SATURDAY, at 4 o'clock.
D. ALBERT
on the Tight Rope at 6,
and BALL at half-past 8, and terminate at 11.
On MONDAY,
ETHARDO
on the Bicycle performance, at 8 o'clock.
Admission, ONE SHILLING.

EXHIBITION BUILDING.—SATURDAY, at 6, D. Albert's Terrific Performance on the High Rope.

EXHIBITION.—MONDAY next, Ethardo's Bicycle on the Wire, the whole length of the building.

EXHIBITION.—SATURDAY next, the most extraordinary Performance ever given in the colony.

EXHIBITION.—SATURDAY, Grand Fete for the Million. Admission, one shilling.

EXHIBITION. — TO-MORROW, Saturday, the Entertainments will commence at 4 o'clock.

EXHIBITION.—Barry O'Neil, Johnny Cowan, Miss Milner, and one thousand and one attractions.

EXHIBITION (Saturday) BALL for the Million. Commence at half-past 8, terminate at 11.

EXHIBITION.—TO-MORROW, Saturday, the most attractive series of amusements ever offered the public.

EXHIBITION. — TO-MORROW, Saturday, the Blondin performance on the High Rope, by D. Albert.

EXHIBITION. — SATURDAY.—Johnny Cowan's Troupe of Soloists and Minstrels. Ten performers.

EXHIBITION.—TO-MORROW, Saturday, Johnny Cowan's screaming Farce and Burlesque—1s.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.
Mr. FISHER'S JUVENILE CHOIR,
consisting of TWO HUNDRED SELECT VOICES.
GRAND EVENING CONCERT,
MONDAY, December 11, 1871.
Miscellaneous Selection and
"THE FLOWER QUEEN,"
a cantata for girls' voices, composed by George F. Root.
(First time in Australia.)
In the Cantata, the Children will be assisted by Mr. ANDREW FAIRFAX, who has undertaken the part of "The Recluse."
Conductor.......................... Mr. J. C. FISHER.
Accompanist......................... Mr. C. S. PACKER.
Doors open at half-past 7; performance to commence at 8 precisely.
Reserved Seats, 3s; Body of Hall, 2s; Gallery, 1s.
Tickets and programmes at Clarke's and Moore's, Hunter-street; Reading's, Cole's, J. J. Moore's, and J. W. Hall's (watchmaker), George-street; and Andrew's, Pitt-street.

SPENCER'S MECHANICAL and WAXWORKS EXHIBITION.—Just added, a splendid collection of 50 Wax Figures, Automaton Singing Bird, &c. Mechanical and Scientific Wonders, Glass Blowing, Glass Spinning, &c., &c.
Admission, 1s. Children under 10, half-price.

SCANDINAVIAN MUSIC HALL, Castlereagh-street, crowded every evening, to hear the following talented artistes:—
Miss M'DONALD, Serio-comic
Miss C. NEVILLE, Sensational
Mr. A. PLUMPTON, Tenor
Mr. T. N. JOHNSON, Baritone
Mr. S. BENNETT, Comic.
Scandinavian Music Hall Waitresses in New Costumes.
Open EVERY EVENING. Admission free.

CHOWDER BAY.—EXCURSION of the ST. DAVID'S PRESBYTERIAN SABBATH SCHOOL, Ashfield, to CHOWDER BAY, on SATURDAY, December 9. Omnibuses (for the children only) will leave Dobroyde at 9 a.m. Steamer Vesta from the Circular Quay at 10 and 11 a.m., and 1.30 p.m. Tickets, 2s each, at Mr. Maddock's, George-street; Mr. Mailer, Bible Hall; and Mr. Gibbs, Ashfield.

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON.
ALBERT GROUND.
GRAND CRICKET MATCH
FOR THE CHALLENGE CUP.
ALBERT ELEVEN v. UNIVERSITY ELEVEN.
Gates open at 1 o'clock. Play at half-past 1 sharp.
ADMISSION, SIXPENCE.
Subscribers to Albert Ground free to ground and Pavilion.
Arrangements have been made with the Sydney Omnibus Company to run direct to the ground.
FARE, THREEPENCE.

REDFERN 1st V. NEWTOWN 1st, Newtown Ground.—Campbell, Chambers, Deely, Furlong, Greenwood, Garton, J. and G. Hanigan, Band, G. Howe, Williams; Anderson 12th. G. H. GREENWOOD, Sec.

WARWICK SECOND v. NEWTOWN SECOND.—Domain. Isaacs, Iceton, Clark, Clark, Woods, Walford, Seals, Thompson, Bradford, Gray, Vyner, and Punch, for Warwicks—meet at 2 sharp.

VICTORIA C. C. 1st Eleven v. Surrey United C. C., on Alderson's Ground.—Hinchy, Oatley, Ahern, Fleming, Flood, Abbott, Douglass, Coffey, Fairweather, Woods, Thompson, and Henwood.
2nd Eleven v. Manly Beach C. C., Circular Quay, 12.45.—Riggs, Parkinson (2), Fisher (2), Geeney, Hocking, Robinson, Millingen, Saber, Levey, Steel, Armstrong, and Usher. J. J. HINCHY, Hon. Sec. V. C. C.

NEWTOWN C. C. 1st v. 1st REDFERN, Newtown Ground.—Jones, Jones, Copp, Spofforth, Spofforth, Smidmore, Day, Webster, Fowler, Dunnett, M'Kern, Lucas. 2nd v. 2nd Warwicks, Domain — Danaher, Pile, Davis, Dawes, Dawes, Dawes, Crane, jun., Grimstone Grimstone, Fowles, Row, Newman. 3rd v. 1st Ermore, Erskineville—Harris, Blanch, Williamson, J. Fowler, Toogood, Toogood, Howe, Maxwell, C. York, Dunlop, Pierce, Korff, J. York.
F. M'KERN, Hon. Sec.

SANS SOUCI. SANS SOUCI.—'Bus leaves King-street Sunday morning, 10 o'clock. Fare, 3s. return.

DANCING.—Mrs. M'INNES (daughter of the late Mr. J. Clark), assisted by Mr. W. CLARK, gives private Lessons to Ladies and Gentlemen. Class days, MONDAYS and FRIDAYS. Colonnade, Elizabeth-st.

SATURDAY, December 9.—The far-famed GREENWICH PIER HOTEL, South Head Fortifications. DANCING in the New Pavilion; Quoits, Swings, and other amusements. A good BAND engaged. Wine, beer, ales, spirits, of the best brands, at Sydney prices.
Last Boat from the bay at 5.30 p.m.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND MUSIC.

1872.—SLATER'S QUEENSLAND ALMANAC AND SETTLERS' GUIDE FOR 1872, including General Information of Leading Men and Institutions of Queensland—Farming—Gardening—Cotton and Tobacco Cultivation, &c. Price, 1s; posted, 1s 3d. GORDON and GOTCH, Sydney.

FAMILY BIBLES and other BOOKS, in morocco and calf bindings, suitable for Christmas presents.
Cheapest in Sydney, at SKINNER'S New and Second-hand Book Depot, 244, Pitt-street.

JUST PUBLISHED, price 1s, by post 1s 4d.
MOORE'S AUSTRALIAN ALMANAC and HANDBOOK for 1872 comprises 144 CLOSELY PRINTED PAGES of REALLY USEFUL INFORMATION, and is by far the CHEAPEST, the BEST, and MOST USEFUL ALMANAC published.
Also, price 5d, by post 8d,
MOORE'S COMMERCIAL SHEET ALMANAC for 1872.
J. J. MOORE, Publisher, 560, George-street. BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT, 363, George-street, next English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank.

BOOKS for SCHOOL PRIZES and CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, in handsome cloth, morocco, calf, and other bindings. The largest stock in the colony of all sizes and at all prices. Catalogues GRATIS, or sent POST FREE on application. J. J. MOORE, 560, George-street; BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT—363, George-street, near English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank.

COOKE'S COMMERCIAL ALMANAC for 1872, price 6d. post free 8d. COOKE'S, 570, George-street.

CHRISTMAS CARDS, Note-paper, Envelopes, and Book Marks, at COOKE'S, George-street.

LEDGERS, Journals, Cash Books, Day Books, and every description of cheap account Books, at Cooke's.

BOOKS for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, cheapest. F. and E. COLE, George and King sts. (late City Bank).

CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS, best. F. and E. COLE, George and King sts. (late City Bank).

CHEAPEST SHOP for Books and Stationery. F. and E. COLE, George and King streets (late City Bank).

PRODUCE, PROVISIONS, ETC.

JOSEPH WEARNE, Anchor Flour Mills, foot of Bathurst-street, Sydney.
Silk-dressed Superfine Flour, Seconds Flour, Kiln-dried Corn Meal, &c., the best and cheapest in Sydney.

JAMES PEMELL and CO., George-street South, opposite Railway Station Gates, Sydney.
Superfine Silk-dressed Flour, best Seconds; Corn Flour, &c. Best quality; lowest prices.

STRAWBERRIES fresh every morning. A reduction if for preserving. J. GRAHAM, Seedsman, Market.

SMOKED HAMS, warranted sound, 10d lb.; Bacon, Ox Tongues, Pig Cheeks, for SALE. P. ANDREAS.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN BREADSTUFFS.
The undersigned, Agents for Adelaide Millers, receive regular supplies of
DUFFIELD'S Superfine Flour, in quarter and half sacks
HART'S Superfine Flour
DUFFIELD'S Household
DUNN'S Superfine, Fine, and Household
GILES and SMITH'S Superfine, in barrels
WARREN'S Superfine
GILES and SMITH'S Superfine
KIMBER'S Superfine
ADELAIDE WHEAT, best milling samples.
Also,
Agents for Messrs. Bryan, Corcoran, Witt, and Co., of London, the celebrated manufacturers of FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES and all descriptions of Milling Machinery.
Now in stock, and to arrive—
Millstones, 3 feet 6 inches and 4 feet
Mill bills
Smut wire
Swiss silk, Nos. 1 to 15
Lubricators, brass and wood mounted.
BEILBY and SCOTT.

SWALLOW and Ariell's superior digestive Biscuits, just landed. W. H. ARIELL, 119, Sussex-street.

FINEST Pale Cured York HAMS ex Patriarch, now landing. W. H. ARIELL, 119, Sussex-street.

CHEESE, Cheese, Cheese.—Holden's prime Greaford. S. ANDERSON and SON, 128, Sussex-street.

CALIFORNIAN SALMON, middles, in 100 lb. kegs, in fine condition. H. S. BIRD and CO., Cir. Quay.

ADELAIDE FLOUR on SALE — Hart's, James Clark's (late Galloway and Clark's), Butterworth's, Kelley and Downie's, and Leonard's brands.
C. WILSON, 64, Margaret-street.

HAMS.—Just landed, 10 cases finest York Hams. WILLIAM HUGHES, 116, William-street.

CHEESE.—Prime English and Colonial Cheese. WILLIAM HUGHES, 116, William-street.

BACON.—60 sides very prime corn-fed Bacon. WILLIAM HUGHES, 116, William-street.

ON SALE by the undersigned, — Prime new Currants, Elemé, Cape, Sultana, and Muscatel Raisins
Jordan and soft shell Almonds
Barcelona and Walnuts—Candied Peel
Moir's Ling Fish, cases and puncheons
Kippered Herrings and Haddocks, 1 dozen, fresh, and 2 dozen tins Red Herrings,—Marmalade
Moirs, Finnis and Fisher's York Hams
Crosse and Blackwell's, Batty's, and other brands of oilmen's stores.
J. R. LOVE,
504, George-street,
opposite the Police Office.

WANTED, 3 tons good SALT BEEF. William Wright, Wright's Wharf.

OYSTERS, Oysters, 15 bags for SALE, in lots to suit purchasers. Blake and M'Donald, Sussex-street.

POTATOES, HAY, and OATS, prime samples now landing. C. B. BOND, 64, Sussex-street.

TOYS, Dolls, Games, Puzzles, Maps, &c., at LEMAIRE'S Bazaar, George st., opp. Markets.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

D. BUIST and SON.—Pianofortes, Harmoniums, Concertinas, &c., tuned and repaired. 235, George-st.

MUSICAL.
ELVY and CO.'S—ERARD PIANOFORTES
ELVY and CO.'S—COLLARD PIANOFORTES
ELVY and CO.'S—BROADWOOD PIANOFORTES
ELVY and CO.'S—BORD'S PIANOFORTES
ELVY and CO.'S—RALPH ALLISON PIANOFORTES
ELVY and CO.'S—CADBY PIANOFORTES.
All at Low Prices.
ELVY and CO.'S—AMERICAN ORGANS, at Harmonium prices
ELVY and CO.'S—CHEAP HARMONIUMS.
STANDARD MUSIC, POPULAR MUSIC.
PIANOS TUNED and REPAIRED.
ELVY and CO.'S INSTALMENT SYSTEM is largely used.
PIANOFORTE GALLERY, 321, George-street.

£35 FULL-SIZE SEMI-COTTAGE PIANOS, of 7 octaves, patent repeater action, &c., highly recommended to parties in want of a CHEAP and THOROUGHLY GOOD instrument.
PIANOS and HARMONIUMS for SALE by EASY INSTALMENTS, or for HIRE, at
W. H. PALING'S,
335, George-street.

FURNITURE, ETC.

SEWING MACHINES, for use by hand or foot.
"HOME," shuttle, lock stitch .. £4 10 0
"COMMON SENSE," chain stitch .. 3 0 0
These are of AMERICAN manufacture, and universally acknowledged MORE RELIABLE, MORE DURABLE, and CHEAPER than any of the numerous English machines now being introduced.
M. MOSS and CO., Sole Agents,
Wynyard-lane, Sydney.

SEWING MACHINES.—For CHRISTMAS PRESENTS and NEW YEAR'S GIFTS, genuine Singer's, Wheeler and Wilson's, Howe's, Florence's, and numerous others; hand machines, lock and chain stitch, from 65s. Any machines purchased and not approved of exchanged at TURNER and WOOD'S, 349, George-street.

WANZER SEWING MACHINES.—"The Little Wanzer Sewing Machine is that which appears in every respect to be best suited for general introduction into the domestic home."—COURT CIRCULAR, February 4, 1871. Sole Agents—GIBBS, SHALLARD, and CO., 108, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, a Howe SEWING-MACHINE, nearly new. Apply 218, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo.

TRIAL BEFORE PURCHASE.—Willcox and Gibbs's Sewing-machines. S. Hebblewhite, 432, George-st.

WHEELER and Wilson's genuine Sewing-machines, reduced price £7 7s. Beware of counterfeits.

WHEELER and Wilson.—The success of their machines has produced imitation. Beware of counterfeits.

WHEELER and Wilson's Sewing-Machines. VENNARD and STEVENS, Sole Agents, 220, Pitt-st.

WANTED, to SELL to new arrivals, country buyers, and parties about to marry, Pianofortes, Drawing-room and Dining-room Furniture, Bedroom Furniture of every description, Kitchen Furniture of all kinds; also, New and Second-hand Furniture of every description, 25 per cent. cheaper than any other house in the trade. Largest stock in the colony to select from.
N.B.—Goods carefully packed by experienced hands, for transmission to all parts of the colony.
Hardy, Brothers,
Auctioneers, Importers, and Valuators,
9, 11, 13, 15, and 17, South Head Road.

SECOND-HAND STATE BEDSTEAD, by John Hill, for SALE cheap. J. NEWTON, 83, Wynyard-sq.

WANTED, to buy Furniture and portable Property of all kinds. H. Moon, Bank Auction Rooms.

FURNITURE and Bedding Warehouse.—Prices low, terms liberal. H. MOON, Bank Auction Rooms.

FOR SALE, first-class Billiard Bagatelle TABLE, large size. T. R. ALLT, 143, Pitt-street.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS, OR TO PERSONS DESIROUS OF LEARNING PHOTOGRAPHY.—For SALE, a really first-class PHOTOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT, with a good business connection, the proprietor being desirous of returning to Europe.
Instructions in Photography will be given gratis to the purchaser.
Terms moderate.
For particulars apply to Mr. WILLIAMS, HERALD Office.

BAKERY BUSINESS for SALE, bargain; 9 bags week; every requisite. A. S. Smith, agent, Gundagai.

FOR SALE, PUBLIC-HOUSE, best situation in Sydney. Apply D. G. SMITH, W. G. Henfrey, Metropolitan Brewery, Castlereagh-street.

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

COACHMAKERS' MATERIALS.
HICKORY WHEELS, complete 1½ to 2 inch; shafts and poles
Extra rims, hubs, or spokes, plated hub-bands
Lazy backs, buggy bows, whittle trees, seat arms
Patent, half-patent, and common axles, extra boxes
ELLIPTIC and SIDE SPRINGS, felloe rivets, tire bolts
Axle clips, shaft tips, American bolts and nuts
Files, coach wrenches, washers, augers, adzes, chisels, &c.
Buggy, carriage, and mail coach lamps, with lenses and patent reflectors
Buggy steps, whip sockets, apron knobs, beading
Slat irons, top props, stump joints, pole crabs
MALLEABLE IRON WORK, all kinds required by the trade
Raw and boiled oil, turpentine, varnish, japan
Dry and ground white lead, colours of all kinds
Brushware, and all other requisites for coach builders.
W. S. FRIEND and CO.,
Wholesale Ironmongers, 181, 183, 185, York-street.

FOR SALE, Horse, Dray, and Harness; low price; any trial. W. Service, Produce Store, South Hd. Rd.

LAD'S PONY, good action and colour, owner having no use for him. GROOM, 362, George-street.

WANTED, to buy a second-hand Market Gardener's CART, in good order. Uhde and Co., Haymarket.

WANTED, a quiet harness PONY, for a buggy. Apply 70, York-street.

FOR SALE, a well-bred HORSE, well up in single or double harness, truly broken to saddle, and a very stylish buggy horse. Also a very stylish saddle HORSE. Apply corner Bay and Greek streets, Glebe.

HORSE, SPRING-CART, and HARNESS, £8 10s the lot. 82, Harris-street, Pyrmont.

FIRST-CLASS Double-seated BUGGY, brake, lamps, Horse, and harness, suitable for commercial travellers, £35; American hooded Buggy, horse and harness, £78; Dogcart, £14. S. KNIGHT, 257, Castlereagh-street.

EXPRESS WAGGON, pole, brake, &c., £30; new Waggonett, £28; new tray Buggy, £25. S. Knight.

PAIR Grey Buggy HORSES, £20; 6 first-rate harness Horses, from £5. S. KNIGHT.

HORSES.—HERBERT GIBSON has 16 good Buggy and Saddle HORSES, cheap. 282, Pitt-street.

BUGGIES.—GIBSON has a choice of 33 new and second-hand ones, cheap.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ZIONS, the Best and Cheapest Tailor for Clothes to measure on the shortest notice. 409, George-street.

BONES.
Fifty-five Shillings per ton given for BONES delivered at the Sugar Company's new Charcoal Works, John-street, off the Bullock Road, near Petersham, or Fifty Shillings at the Station, Sydney. Apply to Mr. BARNETT, Sugar Works, Parramatta-street.

BEESWAX.—About 5 cwt. for SALE. BLAKE and M'DONALD, 137, Sussex-street.

FREEHOLD PROPERTY wanted to Purchase, returning £2 10s per week. Address, with all particulars, to G. L., HERALD Office.

PUBLICAN'S LICENSE for SALE. Apply 42, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo.

ROADSIDE or Suburban PUBLIC-HOUSE, Lease, &c., wanted for cash. Moon, Bank Auction Room.

WANTED, a good Milking GOAT, fresh kidded. Gibson, 282, Pitt-street.

WANTED, to purchase Publican's General LICENSE. H. Vaughan, 149, King-street East.

WOOD CUTTERS and others.—Wanted, 1000 pairs IRON BARKSTOCKS. Raven, Haymarket.

WANTED, DRAPERY COUNTER, 12 feet long. State lowest price. W. J., HERALD Office.

WANTED, to cure Toothache, 1s, or by post for 13 1d stamps. W. Evans, 39, Market-street West.

WANTED known, Galvanic Baths, Sulphur, Mercurial, and Iodine Baths. W. Evans, 39, Market-st.

WANTED, to buy old Rope, Cotton, and Woollen Rags. Sydney Marine Stores, 332, Sussex-street.

PROFESSIONS, TRADES, ETC.

MILLINERY.—APPRENTICES and Improvers wanted. Miss Poole, 649½, George-street South.

A GENTLEMAN of long experience, Sydney, requires a SITUATION as Shipping Clerk. Address M. A. W., Mr. Pfahlert, Exchange.

BOOTMAKERS.—Wanted, a RIVETER. Swyny, Brothers, 510, George-street.

BOOKKEEPER, with good business experience, wanted, for a Queensland Establishment. Apply, with references and testimonials, to A. Z., HERALD Office.

No. 71-11379.
COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.
Applications are invited from gentlemen qualified to fill the office of INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS under the Council of Education. Particulars as to duties and emoluments may be ascertained at this office.
Applications must be lodged on or before TUESDAY, the 26th December instant.
By order of the Council of Education.
W. WILKINS, Secretary.
Council of Education Office, Sydney,
7th December, 1871.

TO TAILORESSES.—Wanted 20 Trousers HANDS. A. L. Robinson, 661, Haymarket.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, good Coat Makers. H. Savage, George-street.

TAILORING.—Wanted, a MACHINIST. Thompson and Giles.

TAILORESSES wanted. Apply James Wilkinson, 424, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

TAILORESSES wanted; also, a YOUTH, to learn pressing. 484, Pitt-st. S., op. No. 1 Fire Engine Station.

TO MANTLEMAKERS.—Wanted, a first-class Hand. W. C. Renwick, 86, King-street.

TO DRESSMAKERS.—Wanted, a first-class Hand. W. C. Renwick, 86, King-street.

TO BAKERS. — Wanted, JUNIOR HAND, for country, accustomed to hand up. Apply, with reference, before 12 a.m., Warburton's Coal Wharf Office, Pyrmont.

TO HEADS of Schools and Private Families requiring Governesses and Tutors.—Inspect the Register at the Scholastic Agency, or a list sent on application. 309, George-street. H. Garrett, manager.

WANTED, two CARPENTERS, for the country. Rabone, Feez, and Co., Wynyard-street.

WANTED, a DRESSMAKER and IMPROVERS. 220, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a first-class MACHINIST, to take work home; constant. 71, South Head Road.

WANTED, a good MACHINIST (Howe's); also, good Needle Hands. 71, South Head Road.

WANTED, MACHINIST—own Machine. Woodburn-street, Cleveland-street, Redfern.

WANTED, by a young Person, DRESSMAKING, out doors, by the day. L. C., Hill's, South Head Rd.

WANTED, two first-class DRAPERS, for country. Between 9 and 11, Mr. Henderson, 217, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a first-class Hand, as BOOKKEEPER, for Northern Queensland. None but those with first-class references need apply, to Box 315, Post Office.

WANTED, a Working ENGINEER, to take charge of a crushing-machine, and who has some acquaintance with mining preferred. Written applications, accompanied by testimonials, to be sent to M. Bayley, 134, Pitt-street, and applicants will be required to be in attendance on Monday next, the 11th instant, at 4 o'clock p.m.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A FIRST-CLASS Dressmaker open to ENGAGEMENT by day or week. C. K., 291, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, a SITUATION, as Cook and Laundress. Good references. M. R. S., HERALD.

WANTED, Superintendent's PLACE on Cattle Station, by experienced hand. Mr. Haigh, 221, Pitt-st.

YOUNG MAN, new arrival, desires SITUATION, as Clerk or otherwise in Store or Hotel; speaks English, French, German, and Swedish. Energy, HERALD Office.

£1 GIVEN for any kind of Employment, by a young Man, not afraid of work. Avon, HERALD Office.

SERVANTS WANTED.

AN ERRAND BOY wanted. Apply, after 9, J. Wilson, 624, Brickfield-hill.

A RESPECTABLE GIRL, as General SERVANT, wanted. 34, South Head Road.

NURSE.—Wanted, a NURSE, with good references. Apply at Hampton Villa, near Crook's Ferry, Balmain, before 1 o'clock to-day and to-morrow.

WANTED, a BABY to Wetnurse. Apply 67, King-street.

WANTED, a NURSE. Apply to Mrs. Broomfield, Glenworth House, Darling-street, Balmain.

WANTED, a Young Woman, as NURSE and Needlewoman (Protestant). Iredale, agent, South Head R.

WANTED, House and Parlour Maids, General Servants, and Nursemaids. 221, Campbell-street.

WANTED, COOK and LAUNDRESS. Home, Mr. Vipond, 24, Burton-street, South Head Road.

WANTED, Professed LAUNDRESS, for Sydney. Gentleman's family. High wages. 168, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a NURSE and HOUSE and PARLOUR MAID (Protestants). The Home, Cowper-terrace.

WANTED, a little GIRL. Apply 410, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a Girl, as HOUSE and PARLOUR MAID. Apply corner Wynyard and York streets.

WANTED, a thorough HOUSEMAID. Apply Miss Horner, Horner's Hotel, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, a useful GIRL, to assist in housework. Apply 115, York-street.

WANTED, tidy GIRL, about 15. Apply at Pickering's Photo. Gallery, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a good active GIRL, as General Servant. Mrs. Clinton, 43, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, a young WOMAN to cook and wash for two. 31, Mount-street, Pyrmont.

WANTED, a GIRL, to make herself generally useful; to sleep at home. 533, Kent-street.

WANTED, a useful GIRL, about 15 years old. Mrs. Warren, 34, Upper Fort-street.

WANTED, a thoroughly respectable young Woman, as NURSE. Miss Fowler, 309, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, a SERVANT; quiet family. 93, Palmer-street.

WANTED, a young Girl, as GENERAL SERVANT. Corner of Prince-street, Church-hill.

WANTED, General SERVANT; must wash and iron well. 132, Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, reference required. Apply Mrs. A. Fletcher, 67, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Oxford Restaurant, 42, Campbell-street.

WANTED, good General SERVANT. Apply after 9 a.m., the Albion, Elizabeth and Market streets.

WANTED, General SERVANT; must be good Cook and Laundress. 192, William-street, Wmloo.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Willow Cottage, Adelaide-place, Riley-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply 143, King-street.

WANTED, a Female SERVANT. Edinburgh Castle, Pitt and Bathurst streets.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Apply, after 9, 233, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, a Kitchen MAN. Apply to S. Bennett, 67, King-street.

WAITER, a smart, active young MAN. Moore's Glasgow Arms, George-street.

WANTED, a smart LAD, to milk and drive milk cart. Apply 116, Sussex-street.

WANTED, a BOY, to collect orders and deliver meat. G. Jackson, Bullanaming-street, Redfern.

WANTED, a Smart BOY. Apply 58a, Market-street, Continental Café.

WANTED, a BOY to carry out. Apply at 407, Kent-street, near Market-street.

WANTED, a respectable YOUTH, must be able to read and write. W. Bieler, Newtown Road.

WANTED, a BOY. William Smith, engineer, Botany Road, Redfern.

WANTED, an active young MAN, for the kitchen. Burrangong Hotel, Haymarket.

WANTED, a smart young Man, as KITCHEN MAN. London Dining Rooms, King-street.

WANTED, a respectable young MAN (single) to deliver bread. J. Small, Miller's Point.

WANTED, a steady MAN, to drive a horse and dray; one who is not afraid of work, that knows the town and suburbs well. Apply to James Farrelly, Coal and Fuel Depot, George-street North.

WANTED, for a small family, residing on the North Shore, a General SERVANT; must be a good cook and laundress. Apply 22, Wynyard-square, this day, at 4.30.

WANTED, a YOUTH, for Hunter's Hill, to be generally useful. W. G. James, Botany Rd., Redfern.

WANTED, thorough General SERVANT (Protestant), small family. Apply Wharf Road, Snail's Bay, Balmain, Simla Cottage, after 10 o'clock.

APARTMENTS, BOARD, & RESIDENCE.

APARTMENTS vacant, at 183, Macquarie-st. North, six doors from the Public Library.

APARTMENTS with board for Lady and Gentleman, or Gentlemen. Moderate. 156, Castlereagh-street.

APARTMENTS vacant for 2 gentlemen. No other boarders. Bath. 37, Stanley-street, near Hyde Park.

APARTMENTS for one or two Gentlemen; Board, as required. 90, Hunter-street.

A FURNISHED BEDROOM, for single gentleman; balcony. 8, Charlotte-place, Church-hill.

A HOME wanted for Lady and her Brother (16), who are engaged during day. Glebe, Forest Lodge, or Darlington preferred. Address at once, stating terms, to H. A., HERALD Office.

CHANGE OF AIR.—Mrs. J. WALKER, Oak Villa, Sutton Forest. APARTMENTS Vacant.

COMFORTABLE BED and SITTING ROOM, in private family. Jubilee-terrace, 96, Palmer-street.

COUNTRY AIR.—Private APARTMENTS vacant, for ladies and gentlemen. Mrs. Roberts, opposite Sutton Forest; or Moss Vale Railway Station.

FURNISHED BEDROOM to LET, board optional. 134, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo.

FURNISHED BEDROOM, with board, with or without sitting room, in a private family without children. Healthy situation; baths and every convenience. Omega, 91, Elizabeth-street; or Iredale's, South Head Road.

MAGNIFICENT APARTMENTS (Unfurnished), 6, Macquarie-place, Castlereagh-street North.

ONE or two Ladies or Gentlemen can have a comfortable HOME in private family. 93, Palmer-street.

PRIVATE BOARD and RESIDENCE, 207, Macquarie-street, near Domain entrance; terms mod.

TO DENTISTS and others.—Handsome ROOM to Let, gas and water laid on. Hurley & Co., 410, Geo.-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE wanted, from 26th February to the end of March, 1872. Must contain dining and drawing rooms, 6 or 8 bedrooms, and servants' rooms. Neighbourhood of Potts' Point preferred. Apply Herbert M'Carthy, Summer-hill, Tamworth.

GENTLEMAN requires at once Furnished Bedroom, with board; private family. Terms to A. Z., HERALD.

WANTED immediately, by a Gentleman, Unfurnished Bedroom, with board; state terms. B. A., HERALD.

TO LET.

A HOUSE TO LET, 4 rooms, kitchen, balcony. Nelling-terrace, Dowling-st., Woolloomooloo. Rent 13s.

AT the corner of King and George streets.—To LET, the SHOP, No. 414, George-street (one door from King-street); best position in the city. Apply F. Lassetter and Co., 421, George-street.

ALBERTO-TERRACE, DARLINGHURST ROAD, top of William-street, one of those healthy and beautifully situated Family RESIDENCES; water and gas laid on, stables if required. Apply 144, last house.

BURWOOD.—To Let or Exchange, a Furnished COTTAGE, 7 rooms, kitchen, &c. Sea Air, HERALD.

BURWOOD.—To LET, HOUSE, 8 rooms, kitchen, &c., near station. Apply Mr. Hawkins.

BURWOOD.—To LET, BALMORAL COTTAGE; rent, £40 per year. Apply to Station Master.

COTTAGES to LET, from 5s week. J. H. French, Blue's Point, North Shore.

CHARMING RESIDENCE.—To be LET or SOLD, WOTONGA HOUSE and Grounds, Kirribilli Point, comprising 5 acres of Land, with extensive water frontage. The House has every requisite for a gentleman's family; dining room 27 x 21, drawing room 27 x 21: forming one room 54 feet long. Bedrooms, servant's rooms, bath-room, and outhouses. The verandah is 90 feet long on one side, and 60 feet on the other, commanding a view of the harbour, city, and suburbs, unsurpassed in the colony. Steamers run every 15 minutes till midnight. Statistics prove the North Shore to be the most healthy of the suburbs. For terms, and cards to view, apply to GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., 362, George-street.

DOUBLE BAY, Cross-street.—To LET, Cottage RESIDENCE, containing 13 rooms, stable, yard, and garden. Rent, moderate. Also, COTTAGE, 4 rooms, yard, and garden. Apply to Lennon and Cape, 136, Pitt-street.

NO. 155, CROWN-STREET, between Stanley and Liverpool sts., 7 rooms; rent, 13s. R. L. Scrutton.

NORTH SHORE.—To LET, MULBRING COTTAGE, Milson's Point. Apply on premises.

TO LET, SHOP and House, 130, King-st., op. Prince of Wales Theatre. B. Frerichs, 305, George-st.

TO LET, a Furnished COTTAGE, Raglan-street West, Waterloo, opposite Oak Cottage. Mrs. Johnson.

TO LET, UPPER PORTION of Premises, suitable for dwelling-house or office. 349, George-street.

TO LET, 162, Crown-st., Woolloomooloo; also, House, Wood's-lane, ditto. A. Cohen, Wynyard-square.

TO LET, HOUSE, 2 large rooms, kitchen, oven, &c.; 7s. T. W. Smart, Fitzroy and Dowling st., Surry H.

TO LET, a first-class Family RESIDENCE, top of William-street. Apply 218, William-street.

TO LET, 102, Devonshire-street, 6 rooms, hall, balcony back and front, washhouse, &c.

TO LET, 482 and 484, Crown-street. Each contains 7 rooms, hall; balconies back and front.

TO LET, a new SHOP, well fitted up, 208, Bourke-street South. Apply on the premises.

TO LET, 457 and 459, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, opposite the Wesleyan Church. J. R. Love, 504, George-street, opposite the Police Office.

TO LET, KAREEN VILLA, St. Peter's, Cook's River Road, a cottage containing 4 rooms and kitchen. Key at Mr. Downey's, next door.

TO LET, EATON, a Family RESIDENCE in Upper William-street, lately occupied by Mr. Russell, containing 9 rooms, with detached outhouses, large stables, and garden. J. B. Jones, 28, New Pitt-st.; or on the premises.

TO LET, in Vickery-street, Waverley, HOUSE of 6 rooms, large yard and paddock, now in the occupation of Mr. E. Hannon. Rent moderate. Apply to W. W. Billyard, 32, Hunter-street.

TO LET.—MONTPELIER HOTEL and CAFE, King and Castlereagh streets; immediate possession. Bar and fixtures complete; terms reasonable. W. LONG, 540, George-street.

TO LET, a large new SHOP, with 5 large rooms, large yard, with plenty of water, suitable for any business; rent moderate. Apply Sandringham Hotel, Newtown Road.

TO LET, one of the end HOUSES situated in Woodstock-terrace, Paddington. Rent moderate. Apply on the premises; or Mr. Taylor, Market Wharf, Sussex-street, Sydney.

TO LET, a SHOP and PREMISES of 8 rooms, on the South Head Road, in an excellent position for any sort of business, next door to Kidman's head grocery establishment.

TO LET, 228, Pitt-street, next W. Weir's butchering establishment, with every business requisite and convenience suitable for many lines of business. Apply thereon—main requisite, being a good tenant.

TO LET, HOUSE, Kidman-terrace, Bourke-street, near South Head Road; also, 348, Castlereagh-street, between Bathurst and Liverpool streets. Apply C. Kidman, South Head Road.

TO LET, Old-established Crockeryware and Earthenware SHOP (Gasfittings and Fixtures for SALE), with or without stock. Satisfactory reasons given for leaving. Apply 82, Bathurst-street.

TO LET, WIMBLEDON HALL, 666, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, overlooking Moore Park—12 rooms, cellars, kitchen, washhouse, laundry, stables, coachhouse; large garden back and front. Apply 492.

TO LET, a commodious Family RESIDENCE, in Lebanon-terrace, Upper Dowling-street, Darlinghurst, containing 8 rooms, kitchen, laundry, servant's room, bath-room, &c. Apply to Mr. J. Slade, next door.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—SUBSCRIPTIONS—£2 12s per annum; if sent through the Post Office, £4 per annum.
All advertisements under six lines will be charged 2s to advertiser's account, if booked.
Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 3s each insertion.
N.B.—Advertisers in the country can remit payment by Money Order or Postage Stamps.
NOTICES of BIRTHS and DEATHS cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the persons by whom they are sent.
Notices of MARRIAGES cannot be inserted unless certified as correct by the officiating Minister or Registrar.
The above rule is rendered necessary in consequence of false and malicious notices having been sent for publication for the purpose of annoying respectable persons.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD MONTHLY SUMMARY OF NEWS, published expressly for transmission abroad. Subscription, 5s per annum, payable in advance. Single copies, stamped, 6d, to be had of all news agents.

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